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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 1618

FUR LAWS
FOR THE SEASON
1929-30



TO ACQUAINT trappers, fur tradesmen, administrative officials, legislative committees, and conservation societies with the provisions of existing Federal and State legislation respecting fur animals and to encourage effective action on the part of all concerned in maintaining the supply of the fur bearers, is the purpose of this, the fifteenth annual summary of the fur laws by the Department of Agriculture. It is primarily the responsibility of the individual States to make and enforce laws for the protection of fur animals. By act of May 25, 1900, however, known as the Lacey Act, jurisdiction is extended to the Department of Agriculture over interstate shipments of the dead bodies of wild animals or parts thereof that have been killed or shipped contrary to State law. In carrying out its functions under this legislation it is the policy of the department to cooperate with States, organizations, and individuals with a view to advancing the common interests of the public, including the fur trade, trappers, and conservationists.

Washington, D. C.

Issued October, 1929.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF FUR LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED

Federal laws: Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Alabama: Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.
Alaska: Executive Officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau; or Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Arizona: State Game Warden, Phoenix.
Arkansas: Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
California: Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Russ Building, San Francisco.
Colorado: State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
Connecticut: Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
Delaware: Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover.
District of Columbia: Superintendent, Metropolitan Police, Washington.
Florida: State Game Commissioner, Tallahassee.
Georgia: Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.
Hawaii: Fish and Game Division, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
Idaho: Fish and Game Warden, Boise.
Illinois: Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield.
Indiana: Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.
Iowa: State Fish and Game Warden, Des Moines.
Kansas: State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
Kentucky: Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
Louisiana: Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
Maine: Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
Maryland: State Game Warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts: Director, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
Michigan: Director, Department of Conservation, Lansing.
Minnesota: Game and Fish Commissioner, Department of Conservation, St. Paul.
Mississippi: Secretary of State, Jackson, or Sheriff or County Clerk.
Missouri: Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
Montana: State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.
Nebraska: State Game Warden, Lincoln.
Nevada: Secretary, State Fish and Game Commission, Reno.
New Hampshire: Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.
New Jersey: Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
New Mexico: State Game Warden, Santa Fe.
New York: Secretary, Conservation Department, Albany.

North Carolina: Director, Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.
North Dakota: Game and Fish Commissioner, Bismarck.
Ohio: Chief, Division of Fish and Game, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma: State Fish and Game Warden, Oklahoma City.
Oregon: State Game Warden, Portland.
Pennsylvania: Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island: Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Providence.
South Carolina: Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
South Dakota: Director, Game and Fish Commission, Pierre.
Tennessee: State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.
Texas: Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
Utah: Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont: Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.
Virginia: Executive Secretary, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
Washington: Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, 404 Bell Street Terminal (P. O. Box 384), Seattle.
West Virginia: Game and Fish Commission, Charleston.
Wisconsin: Conservation Director, Madison.
Wyoming: State Game and Fish Commission, Cheyenne.
Alberta: Game Commissioner, Edmonton.
British Columbia: Game Commissioner, Vancouver.
Manitoba: Chief Game Commissioner, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick: Chief Game Warden, Fredericton.
Northwest Territories: Director, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.
Nova Scotia: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax.
Ontario: Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
Prince Edward Island: Game Inspector, Provincial Treasury Department, Charlottetown.
Quebec: General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
Saskatchewan: Game Commissioner, Regina.
Yukon: Gold Commissioner, Dawson.
Newfoundland: Secretary, Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. John's.
Mexico: Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

FUR LAWS FOR THE SEASON 1929-30

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BETTER CONSERVATION OF FUR RESOURCES NECESSARY

IF PUBLIC and private benefits from the fur resources of the Nation are to continue, appropriate conservation laws must be enacted and effectively enforced. The diminution of fur-bearing animals in recent years has served to impress all concerned with the necessity of providing them proper protection. This is the responsibility of the individual States. Some progress can be noted from year to year, though insufficient attention has been given to scientific administration of the fur resources, and in many States the open seasons permit trapping of various species at times when fur is not in prime condition.

Factors contributing to the diminution of the fur bearers include reduction of habitat, wasteful practices, and a general tendency in many sections to treat the animals as "vermin" to be killed on sight. This tendency is noted from the nature of bills introduced in some of the State legislatures this year. In a few instances protection was removed from various species for the benefit of ground-nesting game and other birds. Such action should be taken only after comprehensive scientific investigation. Assaults upon their habitats through the reduction of natural fur-producing areas, unwise drainage of swamps and marshes, and needless destruction of forests and cover also constitute serious factors tending to diminish the stocks of native fur bearers.

Wasteful practices on the part of both trappers and dealers contribute to the too-high percentage of loss in the raw-fur industry. In taking fur animals some trappers fail to confine their trapping operations to periods when the fur is prime, and in removing pelts and handling them before shipment they do not always exercise sufficient care to prevent waste. Damaged and improperly cured skins do not bring standard prices, and often are the subject of misunderstanding between shipper and purchaser. Much of the loss attributable to the encouragement of unseasonal trapping by the distribution of quotations on prime skins too early in the year has been eliminated with the discontinuance of this practice by many raw-fur receiving houses. Many reputable concerns have long

realized that this encouragement of too-early trapping is unethical, and are now doing everything possible to combat the practice. Trappers allowing themselves to be encouraged in too-early trapping find that their skins are graded low, and that their financial returns are only a fraction of what they would have been had they waited for the arrival of those periods when pelts reach the highest state of perfection.

FUR FARMING AS A CONSERVATION MEASURE

The problem of conserving the remnant of the fur supply and of supplementing it from other sources must be faced by all who are interested in the future of one of the oldest industries of the country. Many fur bearers can be propagated in captivity, and with these the fur-farming industry is making substantial progress. Other species, however, can not yet be satisfactorily raised under the necessary conditions of restraint. Fur farming holds possibilities of substantial contributions to the raw-fur supply and of lucrative returns from successful ventures in its field, but the great bulk of the pelts of most species entering the fur trade must continue to be taken in the wild. Fur farming, while serving to supplement the supply of furs taken by trappers, can be deemed in no sense a substitute for the adequate and necessary conservation of the resources in wild fur-bearing animals of the individual States.

IMPROVED CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Species of fur animals that have become scarce or have diminished in numbers, or that have been adversely affected by peculiar local conditions, need more adequate protection. Protection should be extended to such species either in the form of restricted trapping seasons or by closing the season on them for a definite or an indefinite period wherever necessary to allow time for them to increase.

The practice in some States of requiring reports showing each season's catch before issuing a trapping permit for the next year should become the rule in all States and Provinces. These reports constitute the best known source of statistical data on the fur resources and afford a sound basis for accurate conclusions as to the status of the various species. Material fluctuations in the annual catch of an individual species afford a reliable index of its welfare.

Powers of game wardens and commissions are being enlarged in some States so as to permit them to provide wild-life administration programs that are sufficiently flexible to care for the fur resources under changing conditions. This practice should be extended. Inelastic laws too frequently prevent State officials from closing seasons or otherwise restricting the taking of fur animals in emergencies, or when local conditions make such action desirable. Fur animals of nearly every species should receive a full measure of protection in practically all sections of the country.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF PELTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Biological Survey, is in position to aid State authorities in apprehending and prosecuting many violators of State conservation laws

through its investigations under the Federal Lacey Act governing interstate shipments of wild animals. This legislation, enacted in 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States in 1909, prohibits the delivery of the dead bodies of wild animals or parts thereof to any common carrier for transportation from one State to another when such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of State laws. As a supplement to State legislation for the protection of wild animals, it is an important conservation measure and deserves careful study by all concerned in revising and framing State laws relating to fur animals, if the States are to avail themselves fully of its provisions. This law carries no police power, and although the Federal game protectors employed in its enforcement are not authorized to seize illegal shipments of fur or game animals, the department and the protectors under its jurisdiction maintain close cooperation with the various State organizations and officials charged with the enforcement of fur legislation. Many violators are apprehended through the activities of Federal agencies operating under this law, with resulting beneficial effect in an educational way, and the collection of thousands of dollars annually in fines imposed by State courts.

A violation of the Lacey Act is predicated upon a violation of State law, but because of the present status of fur laws in most of the States it is seldom possible to institute Federal prosecutions for illegal shipments of furs. Evidence of the actual illegal killing of fur animals is most difficult for the department to obtain as compared with the documentary evidence of shipments. For instance, frequently a State will protect beavers for a definite or an indefinite term but will fail to make provision concerning the possession, sale, or shipment from the State of the skins of such animals during the continuance of the close season or to regulate the handling of skins coming in from other States or countries.

State seizures of illegal shipments to points beyond their borders are seldom possible, but the local courts in at least one State require shippers to refund to the State the amount received in payment for illegal shipments of skins and in addition assess penalties for the violation. Such refunds are required on the theory that the shipper should not be allowed to profit by his illegal acts at the expense of the State. The widespread adoption of this method of dealing with violators would have a wholesome influence on the conservation of the fur resources of the several States.

Most reputable raw-fur houses are found to be eager to cooperate to the fullest extent in the suppression of traffic in unprime and contraband skins. The outstanding need in connection with traffic in beaver skins is a system of branding, perforating, or otherwise permanently marking those legally taken so that they may be readily identified and traced to the point of origin. With some such uniform system in the beaver-producing States reputable raw-fur dealers would be in position to refuse to handle contraband skins.

The system of tags, affidavits, and shipping permits in connection with the payment of royalties on furs in most of the Provinces of Canada appears to work to advantage in the suppression of illegal traffic in the skins of fur animals. Upon the payment of the royalty a tag is provided, half of which is surrendered for an export permit, while the stub remains attached to the skin as evidence that the royalty

has been paid. The system has been further developed in British Columbia, where royalties are required to be paid on all furs intended for export and for shipment within the Province for tanning and dressing. Bales of furs for shipment are required to be inspected. Shipments must then have lead seals attached and be accompanied to destination by export permits, duplicates of which are forwarded to the game department of the Province or State to which the fur is being shipped. Other State and Provincial game departments will readily recognize the value of opportunities to check shipments of furs received from beyond their borders and the possibilities that cooperation holds for preventing illegal interstate traffic in furs.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1929

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The regulations under the Alaska game law affecting large brown and grizzly bears were amended to provide that residents of Kodiak and certain adjacent islands engaged in agricultural pursuits may kill these animals at any time when they are considered a menace to persons, livestock, or property. Additional protection was afforded minks in southeastern Alaska by restricting the trapping season there to the month of January. Other modifications in the regulations closed the season on minks, land otters, and weasels on the Kenai Peninsula and changed the seasons on muskrats, foxes, and lynxes in other portions of the Territory. A 22,000-acre area near Cordova, in the Eyak Lake and Power Creek region, was closed to all hunting and trapping, and thus virtually made a wild-life refuge, to meet the wishes of petitioners in that section. Hunting and trapping are also prohibited on Nunivak Island, which has been set aside by Executive order primarily as a reindeer reservation.

STATE LEGISLATION

Legislatures of all States except Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia have been in session since the last bulletin on the fur laws was issued (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1576). The principal trends of the legislation enacted, or of regulations thereunder, are toward shorter trapping seasons, the removal of certain species from the trapping list by extending or fixing close periods for definite or indefinite terms, and increased trapping-license fees. In a few instances, however, protection has been removed, as in the case of beavers and otters in Indiana, minks in Michigan, bears in Utah and Nevada, and muskrats in Wyoming. The removal of protection from beavers, otters, and muskrats in certain instances may be attributable to oversights in general revisions of the laws. Bills introduced in various States to remove protection from foxes, minks, skunks, and other species alleged by some to be detrimental to game and other ground-nesting birds, failed of passage except in a few instances. Trapping seasons were lengthened on skunks in South Dakota from 109 to 136 days, and in West Virginia from 2 to 3 months. Georgia prohibited the use of steel traps except in salt marshes and on coastal islands.

ANIMALS ADDED TO THE PROTECTED LIST

Protection in some States for the first time was afforded certain fur animals. In Arizona a close season was provided on muskrats, raccoons, opossums, and otters, except during the period November 1 to March 1. Foxes, civet cats, and opossums were added to the protected list in Iowa; muskrats in Nevada; raccoons in New Brunswick; and lynxes in the Northwest Territories.

CHANGES IN SEASONS

Iowa provided trapping zones and reduced the season on beavers, minks, muskrats, and otters from 121 days throughout the State to 65 days in the northern zone and to 55 days in the southern; on skunks from 92 days to 65 and 55 days, respectively, in the northern and southern zones; and on raccoons from 92 to 43 days in the northern zone and to 50 days in the southern. Michigan zoned the State for trapping muskrats, and instead of the state-wide season of one month beginning on November 15, provides that these animals may now be trapped in the Upper Peninsula during the month of November, and in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula during the month of December, the former season now applying only to the northern half of the Lower Peninsula. North Carolina provided eastern and western zones on minks, muskrats, skunks, otters, raccoons, and opossums, and shortened the season in the eastern section of the State one month except in the case of opossums, on which the season was shortened half a month.

Illinois reduced the trapping season on protected fur animals from 93 to 62 days. Maine shortened the season on foxes from 122 to 77 days, and Ohio shortened the season on foxes one month and abolished local seasons on raccoons, skunks, and opossums in nine counties, thus providing a uniform season throughout the State on these animals. Wisconsin also established uniform trapping seasons throughout the State on minks, raccoons, and otters, where local seasons and seasons in alternate years formerly prevailed. The mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, and raccoon season was shortened one month in Oregon. Pennsylvania shortened the season on muskrats one month, and abolished the 1-month open season on raccoons established last year by regulation, making it two and one-half months as formerly. New Brunswick shortened the season one month on foxes.

In the Northwest Territories separate trapping seasons were prescribed north and south of the Arctic Circle; the otter season was shortened from eight and one-half months to seven and one-half months north of the circle, and to six months south, and the eight and one-half month season north of the circle on muskrats was reduced to four and one-half months, and the nine and one-half month season south to six and one-half months; the fox season south of the circle was reduced from four and one-half to three months.

Missouri and Nevada continued close seasons on beavers, and Quebec and Yukon removed them from the trapping list. In Quebec, however, Indians residing north of the Canadian National Railway may take the animals in a certain prescribed area from December 15 to March 31. Maine and Michigan prescribed special licenses for trapping beavers in areas opened by the State game officials. Michi-

gan prescribed a limit of 15 animals to be taken under a special \$10 county license. The trapping season in the Northwest Territories was shortened from eight and one-half months to five and one-half months except in the Mackenzie District, where the close season heretofore existing was continued.

The open seasons for trapping otters in Illinois and Maryland and for fishers in Minnesota were suspended for a term of years. Close seasons were continued in Michigan on otters, fishers, and martens.

BLACK BEARS

With the inclusion of a \$25 bounty on bears in Maine, and the removal of protection from these animals in Nevada and Utah, this species suffered rather unusually in legislative action this year. Minnesota, however, increased protection for bears by prohibiting their hunting except in years when the deer season is open. This results in closing the season on these animals until the beginning of the fall deer season of 1930.

LICENSES AND FEES

Trapping licenses were required for the first time of nonresidents in Arizona and Oregon, and for both residents and nonresidents in Quebec. Maine and Michigan now require special beaver-trapping licenses in areas opened to trapping by the State game officials.

License fees were increased for residents in Connecticut, Nevada, and New Hampshire, and for nonresidents in Delaware, North Carolina, Nebraska, and Vermont. In Pennsylvania the fee for fur dealers' licenses was increased, and in Texas licenses are required for both dealers and buyers. In Texas also a tax is laid on skins, to be paid by the shipper, or by the trapper shipping his own catch; and tags are required to be obtained from the commission and attached to shipments before common carriers may accept them.

A new feature in license legislation was the action of Nebraska in limiting to 1,000 the number of fur-bearing animals that may be taken under the general nonresident and alien trapping license, the fee for which was increased from \$25 to \$100 a year, and in the proviso that an additional \$5 fee must be paid for each additional 100 animals taken. A provision of similar nature in the case of fur dealers' licenses in North Carolina, where the fee was graduated according to the amount of business conducted by the dealer or operator in the State, has been abandoned this year, and definite fees established for both resident and nonresident dealers.

BOUNTIES

Bounty legislation was enacted in several States, and in one, Nevada, the former bounty authorized to be paid on lynxes was repealed. Colorado established a bounty on mountain lions; Maine on bears; South Dakota on wolves, mountain lions, foxes, lynxes, and bobcats killed between May 1 and August 31; Texas on wolves, panthers, and wildcats in certain counties; Wyoming on mountain lions, wolves, coyotes, and bobcats; and Yukon on wolves and coyotes.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

Legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed in some States to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the fact that such legislation is in the formative period, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions apply to transporting and marketing furs. In stating the open seasons, the plan has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws,¹ to include *the first and last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate for convenience to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid.

FEDERAL LAWS

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of September 21, 1922.

That part of the Lacey Act governing interstate commerce in wild animals (U. S. Code, title 18, sec. 392) makes it unlawful to deliver to a common carrier for transportation "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animals killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which killed or from which shipped.

The tariff act of September 21, 1922 (U. S. Code, title 19, ch. 3), places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all live wild animals shipped into the United States, including silver and black foxes and rabbits. The skins of foxes, dressed or undressed, and manu-

factures thereof, are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Other raw furs and skins are admitted free. Furs dressed on the skin (except silver and black foxes) and not further advanced than dyeing are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

Under the tariff act, all animals imported for breeding purposes, other than silver and black foxes, are admitted free of duty when of pure breeds and registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture. Since such recognition has not been given rabbits, foxes, and other fur bearers, importers of these animals do not benefit by the duty-free provision.

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of foxes have been rescinded. Foxes may now be brought in at any port on presentation of importation permit and payment of the duty.

LAWS OF STATES

ALABAMA

Open seasons:¹ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon,
fox, opossum, mink, muskrat
(trapping)..... Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set traps in such manner as to endanger domestic stock.

Licenses: Fee, \$15 for first trap and \$2.50 for each additional trap; issued by probate judges. Land-owners or landlords, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Under special permit from commissioner of game and fisheries, fur animals may be captured or possessed for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

ALASKA

Open seasons:¹ *Dates inclusive*
*District 1:*²
Beaver, marten, sea otter.... No open season.
Muskrat..... Dec. 16-Apr. 30.

¹ Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels, will be found in *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1616, Game Laws of the Season 1929-30*.

² *Alabama:* Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals. Fur animals may be hunted with dog or gun: Sept. 1-Feb. 28.

³ *Alaska:* Regulations under Alaska game law of Jan. 13, 1925, relating to land fur animals may be obtained upon application to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska. For special informa-

Open seasons—Continued.

District 1—Continued. *Dates inclusive*
Land otter, mink, weasel
(ermine), east of longi-
tude 138°..... Jan. 1-Jan. 31.
West of longitude 138° (see
exceptions)..... Dec. 16-Mar. 31.
Exceptions: On Unimak
Island..... No open season.
Land otter, weasel (er-
mine) in Kodiak-
Afognak Islands
group..... Dec. 1-Feb. 15.⁴
Red, cross, and silver foxes,
lynx..... Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Blue fox (on Aleutian Islands
Reservation only)..... Nov. 16-Jan. 31.

tion regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. For law and regulations governing leasing of public lands in Alaska for fur-farming purposes, application should be made to Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

⁴ Unlawful to kill land fur animals when fur is unprime; killing of all land fur animals in Mount McKinley National Park, Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments, or in Eyak Lake closed area, and on Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands, and, except under permit from Secretary of Agriculture, on national bird and game refuges, or, except by occupant, on any island under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes, is prohibited.

⁵ District 1 includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Cape Fairweather to Dixon Entrance.

⁶ Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group—Dark Island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south.

Open seasons—Continued.

<i>District 1—Continued.</i>		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear, large brown and grizzly ¹		Sept. 1-June 20.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations).....		Oct. 1-May 31.
Wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....		No close season.
<i>District 2:²</i>		
Beaver, marten, sea otter.....		No open season.
Muskrat, south summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....		Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
North summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (see exception).....		Mar. 16-May 31.
<i>Exception:</i> In Lower Kuskokwim and Yukon drainages.....		May 1-June 10.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine), south summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (see exception).....		Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> On Kenai Peninsula, south of north bank of Portage Creek to its source, and easterly to head of Passage Canal.....		No open season.
North summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....		Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
Fox, lynx, north summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....		Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
South summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (except blue fox, no open season).....		Nov. 16-Jan. 31.
Bear, large brown and grizzly ¹		Sept. 1-June 20.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations) (see "Bag limits") south summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....		Sept. 1-June 20.
North summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....		No close season.
Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....		No close season.
<i>District 3:³</i>		
Beaver, marten, mink, sea otter.....		No open season.
Muskrat.....		May 1-June 10.
Land otter, weasel (ermine), fox, lynx.....		Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Bear, large brown and grizzly ¹		Sept. 1-June 20.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations), polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....		No close season.

¹ Large brown and grizzly bears are game animals and may be killed at any time to prevent damage to person or property. Resident license not required to take game animals. See "Bag limits" for special restrictions on large brown and grizzly bears on Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas and Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

² District 2 includes mainland and islands from Cape Fairweather, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of streams flowing into Arctic Ocean north of 68th parallel of north latitude.

³ District 3 includes region drained by streams entering Arctic Ocean north of 68th parallel of north latitude and drainage of Noatak, Kobuk, Selawik, and Buckland Rivers.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill land fur animals with poison, by use of trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, by aid or use of a shotgun, fire, jacklight, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, or (except polar bear) by aid of a dog. No fur animal may be taken from its home or den by digging, smoking, or use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat may be injured or destroyed.

Bag limits: Three large brown or grizzly bears a season, except on Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas, and the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group, 2 a season. In fur district 2, south Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, not more than 2 black bears may be taken in September.

Licenses: Trapping: Nonresident, \$50 (non-resident hunting large brown or grizzly bears must have registered guide); resident,⁷ \$2 (not required of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not exercised right of franchise or severed their tribal relations). Alien, \$100 (special license, issued by members of commission). Fur farm, \$2. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10. Nonresident citizen, or corporation, association, or copartnership organized under laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$250. Alien, or a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$500 (agents, non-resident citizen, \$250; resident, \$10). Licenses issued by members of commission, game wardens, and authorized agents. Licensed fur dealers must keep complete records of all fur transactions. Dealer's license not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not exercised right of franchise or severed his tribal relations, or of a hunter or trapper to sell skins of fur animals he has lawfully taken, or of fur farmer to sell skins of animals raised by him, and a person not engaged or employed in the fur trade may buy furs for his own use, but not for sale.

Licensees, within 30 days after expiration of license, must report to game commission, Juneau, number and kind of fur animals taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under license. Fur dealer and fur farmer must also comply with Territorial laws and keep records.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken or on beaver or marten skins legally acquired and duly sealed by the commission on or before August 29, 1928. Fur dealers required to be licensed (see "Licenses"). Blue-fox skins must be tagged or branded before being sold.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or the fur trade as a dealer or agent shall possess or transport such furs without a license. Skins of beaver and marten legally acquired and properly sealed may be possessed and transported at any time, but packages containing beaver and marten skins must be marked to show serial numbers of seals. Blue-fox skins (other than those raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand) whether acquired in Territory or imported, must be tagged (fee, \$1.50) by United States commissioner.

Shipment must be accompanied by statement showing number and kind of skins therein and that no unprime skin is included, such statements to be taken up and mailed to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, by collectors of customs when by freight or express, by postmasters, when by parcel post, or direct to commission by shipper when by other means.

Nonresident citizen or alien may export 3 large brown or grizzly bears (only 2 if killed in restricted areas on Kodiak-Afognak Islands group, or Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas) under hunting license coupons and affidavit of lawful killing.

Resident may export for mounting and return within one year, 2 heads or trophies of large brown or grizzly bears legally killed, under permit, fee \$1 for each trophy. Resident citizen removing from Territory may export large brown or grizzly bears legally acquired, under permit, fee \$5, for each specimen. (See "Licenses.")

Propagation:¹⁰ License, fee \$2, must be obtained from Alaska Game Commission, to conduct a fur farm or to possess fur animals for propagation. Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit from Secretary of Agriculture and countersigned by executive officer of commission. Blue-fox farmer must register brand, fee \$10.

On Aleutian Islands Reservation permits to use islands for fur farming and to trap animals for breeding purposes must be obtained from Department of Agriculture.

Public lands in Alaska for fur-farming purposes may be leased from Department of Interior under act of July 3, 1926, and regulations thereunder.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, \$1; hair seal (southeastern Alaska, east 152d meridian), \$2 (paid by Territory).

ARIZONA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver ¹¹	No open season.
Bear.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 15.
Muskrat, raccoon, opossum, otter.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Other fur and predatory animals ¹²	No close season.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, raccoon, opossum, and otter may only be taken with guns or traps. Use of poisonous or stupefying substances prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required for bears (fees, nonresident, \$35; resident, \$2.50). Trapping licenses: Nonresident, \$25; resident, \$3.50. Issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor of persons under 15. Traps must be inspected daily. Licensee must keep record of his catch and report to commission on or before January 10 each year. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Traps must be tagged with metal tag showing number of owner's license. Alien prohibited from trapping.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export of beaver skins prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, but packages must be marked with name and address of consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of contents. License coupon or shipping permit from commission must be attached to each shipment. Shipment by parcel post prohibited.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties: Payment of bounties is optional with county boards of supervisors.

ARKANSAS

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear, beaver.....	No open season.
Other.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

¹⁰ Unlawful to feed to a fox or other fur animal held in captivity, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, except waste parts such as hides, viscera, and bones.

¹¹ Arizona: Under permit of commission beaver doing damage on private property may be taken, but skins of beaver so taken must be turned over to commission for disposition.

¹² Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from depredations of predatory and fur animals, except beavers, at any time.

Open seasons—Continued.

Dates inclusive

Fox in Arkansas, Ashely, Benton, Bradley, Clark, Clay, Cleveland, Columbia, Craighead, Crittenden, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Green, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Pulaski, Saline, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, Washington, White, and Yell Counties.....	No open season. ¹³
In rest of State.....	No close season.
Wolf, bobcat, coyote.....	No close season.
Other fur animals.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31. ¹⁴

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (required for use of more than 12 traps). Issued by State game and fish commission and circuit clerks. Resident using less than 12 traps or hunting fur animals off his own premises must obtain license, \$1.10; not required of person under 18 trapping on own land. Nonresident must obtain hunting license to take fur animals, and, if more than 12 traps are used, also the \$20 trapping license.

Possession and sale: Sale or possession of pelts taken in State prohibited, except between December 1 and February 10. Fur dealer required to file report of pelts on hand February 10 and obtain permit to possess or sell pelts during close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions, except fur dealers must report shipments within or without State.

Propagation: State game and fish commission may issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; bobcat, \$5; pups and kittens, \$2.50 each; paid by State game and fish commission.

CALIFORNIA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Black or brown bear (see exception).....	Nov. 15-Feb. 28.
Exception: In districts 1, 1½, 2, 2½, no close season until July 1, 1930.	

¹³ Arkansas: Chasing foxes by dogs at any time permitted. Foxes so caught may be killed and pelts sold by sheriff of county for benefit of school fund of district in which taken.

¹⁴ Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

¹⁵ California: Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals (includes all fur animals except bears and seals) on State game refuges. Trapping licenses are not required and there are no restrictions on taking of predatory animals in districts 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½. License not required for bears in districts 1, 1½, 2, 2½ until after July 1, 1930.

¹⁶ Of the 72 fish and game districts created under the act of 1917, as amended in 1929, 9 (1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾) are properly hunting districts but are open to hunting; of the other 63 districts, 37 are game refuges, 9 are special fish districts, and 17 are commercial fishing districts.

District 1 comprises the eastern half of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, including all counties not included in districts 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾.

District 1½ comprises the counties of Del Norte, that part of Siskiyou west of Southern Pacific R. R. and Klamath River, and Humboldt.

District 1¾ comprises Modoc and Lassen Counties, and Siskiyou County east of Southern Pacific R. R. and Klamath River.

District 2 comprises that part of State south of Humboldt and Tehama Counties, west of Sacramento River and north of San Francisco Bay, including counties of Glenn, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Sonoma, and Marin, and that portion of Mendocino County not included in district 2½.

Open seasons—Continued. *Dates inclusive*

Beaver,¹⁷ muskrat, river otter, fisher, pine marten, mink, skunk, fox, kit fox, ring-tailed cat, raccoon, wolverene (see exception)..... Nov. 15-Feb. 28.
Exception: In districts 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge or trap with saw-tooth or spike jaws in taking fur animals.

Licenses:¹⁸ Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by fish and game commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original has been lost or destroyed. License not required of persons under 18. Licensed trappers required to report catch before July 1. Licensee must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commission.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by fish and game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹⁹

COLORADO**Open seasons:**

Beaver..... No open season.¹⁹
 All other fur animals..... No close season.²⁰

District 2½ comprises townships in Mendocino County bordering on Pacific Ocean, except township 11 north, ranges 15 and 16 west, and townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 16 west.

District 3 comprises region around southern portion of San Francisco Bay and coast counties south of the Golden Gate as far as Ventura, including counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura; also San Benito and western half of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings, and Kern Counties.

District 4 comprises counties in southern California, namely, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

District 4½ comprises counties of Mono and Inyo.

District 4¾ comprises San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26, all located in district No. 1, are as follows:

District 23 comprises drainage area of Lake Tahoe and Truckee River, and headwaters of American and Rubicon Rivers, in counties of Placer and Eldorado.

District 24 comprises drainage area of Silver, Twin, Blue, Meadow, and Wood Lakes in counties of Alpine and Amador.

District 25 comprises drainage area of Lake Almanor in counties of Plumas and Lassen.

District 26 comprises Sixty Lake Basin, part of Rae Lake, and to south fork of Woods Creek in Fresno County.

¹⁸ See footnote 15 on p. 9.

¹⁷ Beavers doing damage to levees or other protective works in reclamation, levee, or swampland districts may be taken under permit from commission, such taking to be reported within 10 days, when commission issues permit for disposition of skins.

¹⁹ For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to county clerk.

²⁰ *Colorado:* The owner of property being damaged by beavers may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins by State game and fish commissioner.

²¹ A permit from State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, marten, or wolverene on State game refuges.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident: General, \$5; limited, \$2 (for coyote, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, lynx); nonresident, big game, \$25; small game, \$5; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and other agents. Taxidermist, \$5. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beavers and game animals.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$50, from State game fund. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyotes, wolves, and mountain lions.

CONNECTICUT**Open seasons:**²¹

Dates inclusive

Muskrat..... Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
 Raccoon..... Oct. 21-Dec. 31.
 Fox, weasel..... No close season.
 Skunk, otter, mink, and other fur animals..... Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device, to use steel traps having more than a 6-inch spread of jaws, or any steel trap having teeth. Unlawful to set steel trap except in water, in burrow of a wild animal, or on a pole at a point 8 or more feet from ground, but on own land steel traps may be set any place within 100 yards of a permanent building, or on cultivated land owned or occupied by trapper. Poisoning fur animals prohibited. Unlawful to disturb muskrat house or den or to hunt muskrats from sunset to sunrise. Unlawful to take fur animals by use of dynamite or other explosive, gas, smoke, or chemical, or by digging from burrow or den. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$2.25; nonresident, \$10.25; issued by city, town, or borough clerk. Persons under 16 years of age are denied a hunting license, but may obtain trapping license for taking fur animals only. Licensee must wear button. License not required of residents hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. *After January 1, 1930*, license fees are as follows: Resident trapping license, under 16 years of age, \$2.35; over 16 years of age, \$5.35. Alien may set and tend traps, during open season, on own lands used for agricultural purposes, and on which he is actually domiciled, without license. Nonresident debarred from trapping in State. Licensee required to report number of animals trapped each season. Taxidermist, \$5; issued by board of fisheries and game.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity under license (fee, \$2).

Bounties: Any town may pay bounty of \$5 for wildcat, fox, rattlesnake, copperhead snake, and \$1 for weasel, woodchuck, and wild Belgian or German hare killed within its limits.

²¹ *Connecticut:* Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Fur animals may be killed at any time for protection of property.

DELAWARE

Open seasons: ²²	Dates inclusive
Skunk, mink, otter, muskrat...	Dec. 1-Mar. 10. ²³
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30. ²⁴
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field, or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by State laws, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection, nor may they be shot at night, hunted with a dog, or taken by the method commonly known as "nailing," or by use of a "diving" or box trap.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Nonresident, \$15.50; resident, \$1.10 (not required in county of residence nor on own land); issued by commission. Permission of owner required to take or kill muskrats on land or marsh of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game warden (fee, \$1). A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: Board of fish and game commissioners may pay bounties on unprotected birds.

FLORIDA

Open seasons: ²⁴	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season.
Muskrat, raccoon, mink, otter, civet cat (see exception)....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.
Exception: In Collier County.	Nov. 20-Feb. 14.
Wildcat, weasel, skunk, panther, opossum, fox (red, gray), bear, bobcat (see exception).....	No close season.
Exception: In Collier County.	Nov. 20-Feb. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison except within curtilage around home. Traps must be stamped with name and address of owner and visited once daily. Traps set in open must be properly safeguarded.

Licenses: Resident, \$3.25 (county of residence); \$10.50 (county other than county of residence); \$25.50 (state-wide license). Nonresident, \$25.50 (county); \$100.50 (state-wide). Alien \$50.50 (special, issued by commissioner). Not required of residents 65 years of age, resident Confederate veterans entitled to Florida pension, nor of children under 15. Issued by county judge. Written permission of owner required to trap on inclosed lands of another. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10 (local); \$100 (state-wide), and \$5 for each agent or buyer employed; nonresident, \$500; issued by State game commissioner. Reports required of licensed trappers and fur dealers.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed, bought, and sold during open season and for 30 days thereafter, except fur dealers may handle lawful skins at any time.

²² Delaware. Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

²³ In New Castle County, on embanked meadows may be taken from Dec. 1 to Mar. 20.

²⁴ Florida: Animals destructive of crops, game, fowl, or stock may be killed on own property at any time under permit from State game commissioner.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken may be shipped and exported during open season and for 30 days thereafter. Fur dealers may handle lawful skins at any time.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

GEORGIA

Open seasons: ²⁵	Dates inclusive
Beaver, mink, otter, bear, muskrat, raccoon.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 28.
Opossum.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Fox (red, gray).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Fox dens protected during close season. Fox, skunk, or wildcat may not be taken by trap, deadfall, or similar device. Use of steel traps prohibited except in salt marshes and islands on coast.

Licenses: Resident, \$3; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner or county warden. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Prohibited during close season. Unlawful to purchase or accept furs from person who at the time is not the holder of a valid State trapping license. Dealers must make such reports as may be required by commission.

Shipment and export: Transportation company may not accept furs for shipment unless shipper exhibits his trapping license or dealer's certificate. Packages for shipment must be marked with number and kind of hides contained therein.

Propagation: Permit from commissioner required to possess fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised if kept in confinement.

IDAHO²⁶

Open seasons: ²⁷	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season. ²⁸
Marten, fisher, otter, mink, raccoon, fox, muskrat (see exceptions).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.
Exceptions: Muskrat, in Bear Lake and Caribou Counties and Grays Lake in Bonneville County.....	Apr. 1-May 10.
In Jefferson County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15.
Other fur and predatory animals.....	No close season. ²⁷

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.

Possession and sale: Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to possess fur

²⁵ Georgia: Fur animals destroying property may be killed at any time.

²⁶ Idaho: State fish and game warden may close season in any locality on any species of fur-bearing animal threatened with extinction. Under permit of State warden, persons may protect their own premises from depredations of fur animals, except that bears doing damage may be destroyed without a permit.

²⁷ All trapping is prohibited on State game preserves, except that certain predatory animals may be killed thereon by deputy game wardens and persons authorized by State game warden.

²⁸ State game warden may grant permits to take beavers when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc., or authorize deputy warden or State trapper to take such animals. Pelts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

animals, or hides thereof, on which there is no open season in State, without permit from State game warden.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal, bird, or fish for trap bait. Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals, except under permit of State warden.

Propagation: Fur-farm license, fees \$10 each for mink, muskrat, marten, and skunk, and \$25 for beaver, required. Renewal fees, half original charge.

Bounties: None paid.

ILLINOIS

Open seasons: ²⁹	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox, muskrat, mink—	
Northern zone.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Central zone.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Southern zone.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 15.
Other.....	Nov. 15, 1933.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Houses, dens, and den trees of fur animals protected, except where they obstruct public or private ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses, or to set trap within 10 feet of muskrat house, or use firearms in taking muskrats. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret, weasel, guinea pig, or rat, in hunting or taking fur-bearing animals prohibited.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$2; nonresident citizen, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to a person under 16 without written consent of parent or guardian, nor to alien. Licensee must report monthly, not later than the 5th, all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in during period November to March, inclusive, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Fur buyer, \$10; wholesale fur buyer, \$50. Issued by department of conservation. Buyer must keep daily register of all furs purchased. Taxidermist, \$5.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides (hides that have not been tanned) of fur animals permitted in each zone during the open season and 10 days thereafter. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee \$2; issued by conservation department. Permit to breed and raise ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

INDIANA

Open seasons: ³⁰	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, mink, muskrat.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 15.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

²⁹ *Illinois:* Northern zone comprises Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties and all counties north thereof. Southern zone comprises Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties and all counties south thereof. Central zone comprises all counties not included in northern or southern zones.

³⁰ *Indiana:* Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property. Destruction of such animals, however, must be reported to department of conservation within five days, and if hides are preserved, they must be sent to department or arrangements made for their disposition.

Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to dig out fur-bearing animals or to chase them from their burrows by use of smoke, fumes, or chemicals.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court and by superintendent of fisheries and game and his agents. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are resident citizens of State may trap during open season without license; also resident landowners, children living with them, and tenants, may trap without license on lands occupied by them. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season, except that fresh skins may be disposed of during first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating killing and disposition of wild animals. Fur animals, lawfully acquired, may be possessed for breeding purposes during close season. An inspection certificate, fee \$5, must be obtained from the department of conservation. Permit required to possess or harbor ferrets; fees, \$10 for each single ferret, and \$5 for each additional one; issued by conservation department.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, groundhog, crow, owl, or hawk.

IOWA

Open seasons: ³¹	Dates inclusive
Northern zone: ³²	
Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, fox (red), civet.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 15.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 1.
Southern zone: ³²	
Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, fox (red), civet.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 15.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited; skunk and fox dens and muskrat houses may not be injured or destroyed. Beaver, otter, mink, and muskrat shall not be taken with spear or shotgun.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, 10 traps or less, \$1; 11 to 35 traps, \$10; nonresident or resident alien, 35 traps or less, \$25. Fur dealers or buyers, \$25; issued by county recorder. License not issued to persons under 18 without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farm lands, their children, and tenants or employees, may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt or trap fur animals on cultivated or inclosed land of another. Licensee must report number of fur animals captured during open season.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals and parts thereof lawfully taken, within or without State, may be possessed and sold during open season and 10 days thereafter, or at any time on proof of lawful possession, or upon filing an affidavit with auditor of county in which possessed, giving an inventory of such skins and stating when taken or from whom acquired and location of premises where retained; provided that green hides in process of manufacture may be possessed at any time.

³¹ *Iowa:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

³² Northern zone comprises counties of Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Tama, Benton, Linn, Jones, and Jackson and counties north thereof. Southern zone comprises rest of State.

Shipment and export: Skins of protected fur animals legally taken and duly tagged (tags issued by fish and game department on request), may be exported during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Propagation: Breeder's permit, fee \$2, must be obtained from State game warden to propagate protected fur animals.

Bounties: Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

KANSAS

Open seasons: ³³ *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, and raccoon..... Nov. 16-Jan. 31.³⁴
Beaver,³⁵ otter..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke, guns, or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.³⁴

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued only to holder of resident hunting license; issued by county clerk; Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt game or take fur animals on own land during open season without license, but trapping for commercial purposes must be licensed. Trapping license not issued to alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another. Fur dealer, resident, \$10; nonresident, \$25; required to keep open records and file report of each purchase of furs.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on licensees for skins legally taken. Possession permitted during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken. May not be shipped except during open season and 10 days thereafter, but licensed dealers may make shipments out of season under special permits.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee, \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from State warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of State warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

KENTUCKY

Open seasons: ³⁶ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk..... Nov. 15-Dec. 31.³⁷
Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident or alien, \$10.50. Issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, tenant, and members of family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license.

³³ *Kansas:* Kansas forestry, fish, and game commission may further restrict seasons and methods of taking.

³⁴ Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

³⁵ State fish and game warden may cause to be taken under his supervision as many beavers as he deems necessary for protection of property.

³⁶ *Kentucky:* Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's premises to protect property.

³⁷ Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

LOUISIANA

Open seasons: ³⁸ *Dates inclusive*
Bear ³⁹..... Oct. 15-Jan. 5.

Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox, weasel, alligator (except alligator in coast parishes and Orleans, St. Charles, St. John, and St. James, no close season)..... Nov. 20-Feb. 5.

Beaver..... No open season.

Wolf, wildcat, cougar, coyote..... No close season.⁴⁰

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear or fox at any time, or wolf, wildcat, or cougar from February 6 to November 19; use of firearms for other fur animals prohibited. Gigs, spears, pitchforks, or like devices, and explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive fur animals from dens or houses prohibited. Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses and nests, lairs, or dens of other fur animals or to set traps within 10 feet thereof.

Bag limits: One bear a day, five a season.

Licenses: ⁴⁰ Resident (trapping only; authorizes not more than 250 traps in parish where holder traps), \$2; issued by tax collector. Traps must be visited daily. Trapping licenses not issued to nonresidents. Resident fur buyer, \$10; resident dealer, \$50; nonresident buyer, \$50; nonresident dealer, \$250; issued by department of conservation. Hunting license required to take bear, fox, wolf, wildcat, or cougar: Nonresident, \$50; resident, \$1. Licensed trapper within 15 days after close of season must report to department of conservation number and kind of animals taken under license.

Possession and sale: Possession of raw or undressed furs prohibited from March 1 to November 19. Unlawful to possess raw furs without a license. Dealer must file sworn monthly statement of kind and number of pelts bought in State, and showing pelts shipped out of State.

Shipment and export: Tax, otter, 25 cents; mink, raccoon, 5 cents; alligators, 1 to 3 cents; and all other pelts, 1 cent each, must be paid on all pelts taken before being shipped out of State. All shipments must bear tags furnished by conservation department; no furs nor alligator skins may be shipped out of State except by holder of a dealer's license or by a trapper shipping his own catch; export of bear prohibited, except under written permission of commissioner. Dealer must make sworn monthly report of pelts shipped out of State.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under license (fee, \$10) may be sold at any time for stocking or breeding purposes, but may not be killed and pelted except during the open season. Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured except under restrictions specified in permits issued by department of conservation. Permit from department required to import wild quadrupeds into State or to export from State.

Bounties: None paid.

³⁸ *Louisiana:* Unlawful to take young of any fur animal the pelt of which has no regular market value.

³⁹ Bears may be killed at any time on one's own land when actually damaging property.

⁴⁰ Wolves and wildcats hunted for sport may be taken in any manner at any time and may be possessed by lawful holder of a State hunting license.

MAINE

Open seasons: ⁴¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁴²
Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), weasel, por- cupine.....	No close season.
Other fur animals ⁴³ (see excep- tion).....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31. ⁴⁴
Exception: Fox, in Cumber- land, Knox, Lincoln, Saga- dahoc, and York Counties.	Dec. 1-Feb. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare, swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison or stupefying substance for any animals. Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat or beaver house. Unlawful to dig out a fox den or remove foxes therefrom, except in private fox ranches; or to set traps (except "water sets") within half a mile of compact or built-up portion of a city or village outside of own land or within 1 mile of cultivated land or pasture in any organized or incorporated place without consent of owner or occupant. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut," or surrounded with two strands of barbed wire, 5 yards distant from trap, 4 and 5 feet, respectively, from ground. Unlawful to disturb muskrat or beaver houses.

Licenses: Trapping, \$5 (in organized township); \$10 (State). License does not include beaver, and is not required for bobcat or Canada lynx. Not required of minors under 18, nor of residents or members of immediate family to trap on own cultivated land (except for beaver) in organized township. Issued by commissioner. Licensee, on or before December 31 of each year, must make such report as commissioner may require. Written consent of owner or occupant must be obtained before setting traps on cultivated lands of another in an organized or incorporated place; such traps must be visited at least once in every 24 hours and any animals caught removed. Traps must be stamped or bear metal tag to show full name and address of trapper.

Beaver trapping in areas opened by commissioner permitted under \$10 State license, but skins of beavers so taken must be sealed and stamped, fee \$2 each.

Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25); and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Breeder's license required to raise fur animals (fee, \$10). No animals may be imported into the State for liberation without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done. Hedgehog, or porcupine (Maine forestry district October 15-April 1 only, paid by State), 25 cents, paid by town treasurer. Bear, \$25.

⁴¹ Maine: Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, destroying his property.

⁴² Upon complaint of any water company that beavers or muskrats are polluting waters, or of any landowner that beavers are doing actual substantial damage to his property, commissioner of inland fisheries and game may declare special open season upon such waters and lands. (See "Licenses.")

⁴³ Special laws on fur-bearing animals in certain localities. For detailed information apply to Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

⁴⁴ Raccoons and skunks may be hunted at night, with dog or gun Oct. 1-Dec. 15.

MARYLAND

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Muskrat.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 31.
Otter.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	No close season. ⁴⁵

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill muskrat in any manner, except by trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. Unlawful to hunt raccoon or opossum between sunrise and sunset, or to cut tree for catching or killing raccoon or opossum without consent of owner; use of steel traps or similar devices for catching raccoon or opossum prohibited. Possession of light for hunting muskrats at night prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.25; county, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15.50, (fee, \$5.50 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.50 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of county circuit courts—in Baltimore City by clerk of court of common pleas. Licensee required to wear tag displayed on outer garment on middle of back and to carry license on person. License not issued to persons under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian. Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. Cured skins legally taken may be possessed at any time for business purposes.

Unlawful to buy, sell, or expose for sale, or transport from, any fox or fox hide in Baltimore, Cecil, Kent, Worcester, and Somerset Counties.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Game breeders' license (fee, \$5) required.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks killed in State, paid from State game-protection fund.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, raccoon (see exceptions)....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Exceptions: In Dukes and Nantucket Counties.....	No close season.

Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October.

Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches, and tooth-jaw traps, is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except by landowner, of scented baits. Except as otherwise stated, fur animals may only be taken by shooting or trapping, and traps may not be set in highways, cart roads, or paths.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoons a season.

Licenses: Nonresident citizen, \$5.25. Nonresident residing in a State affording similar privileges to residents of Massachusetts, who owns real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or who is a member of a hunting or fishing club or association incorporated prior to 1907, or who is a guest on written invitation of an incorporated club or association for hunting foxes, \$2.25. Alien, \$15.25 (applicant must have resided in State 10 days and own real estate therein to the assessed value of \$500).

⁴⁵ Maryland: Unlawful to shoot or kill any fox in Cecil and Kent Counties while it is being pursued by dogs. Unlawful to trap foxes in Baltimore, Carroll, Calvert, Caroline, Prince Georges, St. Marys, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties, or to trap, hunt, or chase with dogs in Montgomery County, May 1-July 15.

Resident citizen, \$2.25 (not issued to minors under 18; and those between ages of 12 and 18, on written application and consent of parents, or guardians, may obtain trapping license, fee, 75 cents, in discretion of issuing officer). Resident may trap during open season without license on land owned or leased on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and not for club, shooting, or fishing purposes. Duplicate of lost or destroyed license, fee, 50 cents. Licenses issued by city and town clerks.

Licensee, during month of January, must make written report of number of fur animals trapped during preceding year.

Written consent of owner required to trap on improved or inclosed land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.

Propagation: May be permitted under regulations of division of fisheries and game.

Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wildcat or lynx, \$10; paid by town, but refunded by county.

MICHIGAN

Open seasons: ⁴⁶	Dates inclusive
Beaver	No open season ⁴⁶
Muskrat:	
In Upper Peninsula	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
In Lower Peninsula, north of township 16 north, and west of Saginaw Bay	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
In rest of Lower Peninsula	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.
Otter, fisher, marten	Nov. 1, 1930.
Raccoon, opossum	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Bear	Nov. 15-Nov. 30.
Badger	Oct. 15-Feb. 1.
Mink, fox, skunk, wolf, coyote, lynx, bobcat, weasel	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Traps must have metal tag showing name and address of owner. Unlawful to trap bears or to use firearms, poisons, spears, baited hooks, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; or to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, raccoon, or muskrat house, hole, or den. Unlawful to set trap within 6 feet of muskrat house or within 500 feet of beaver lodge or home.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10; issued by county clerk. Special license for muskrats (issued to residents only), \$1 (authorizes 20 traps; 10 cents for each additional trap, not exceeding 100); issued by director of conservation. Big-game license required to take bears: Nonresident, \$50; resident, \$2.50. Resident citizens and their minor children residing at home may hunt or trap without a license during open season on own inclosed lands upon which they live. License (fee, \$1.25) to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minor over 12 and under 17 on application of parent or guardian, but such licensed minor while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Dealer: Resident, \$10; nonresident, \$50. Dealers must make monthly reports. Tanning or dressing furs, \$5. Alien prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in State.

⁴⁶ *Michigan:* Season on beaver closed until Jan. 1, 1930, after which open season may be prescribed by director. Under permit from conservation director fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be disposed of as required by conservation director. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap badgers in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing more than 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

Special county beaver-trapping license, \$10 (authorizes trapping of 15 beavers in area opened by director, but not more than 4 from any one colony); license accompanied by seals for tagging skins.

Possession and sale: Possession of carcass or skin of fur animal killed in close season prohibited. Possession of bear permitted during open season and 30 days thereafter. Skins in possession 5 days after close of open season must be reported to conservation department. Person selling skins of fur animals must report name and address of person to whom sold, and number and kind of skins sold.

Shipment and export: Export of bear prohibited, except by nonresident licensee. Skins of bears may be exported under permit. Dealers must have permit from director to export furs. Packages must be labeled with names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and contents.

Propagation: Annual license required to engage in raising fur animals; fees, \$5 to \$50, depending on number of animals, or acreage. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: None paid.

MINNESOTA

Open seasons: ⁴⁷	Dates inclusive
Bear	Nov. 15, 1930.
Skunk	Oct. 20-May 1.
Raccoon	Oct. 20-Nov. 20.
Beaver, otter, fisher	No open season.
Muskrat	Mar. 1, 1930. ⁴⁸
Mink, weasel, wolf, wildcat, lynx, fox	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited, except as permitted by commissioner. Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping, but muskrat houses must not be destroyed in placing traps therein, and not more than 60 traps for muskrats may be operated at one time by one person. Unlawful to dig out or take red-fox cubs from dens, or to stake or set traps during close season. Traps for minks or raccoons may not be set in or under water or in a muskrat house or runway. Black bears may not be taken by use of steel traps, except under permit of commissioner.

Licenses: Trapping, issued to resident only: Fee, \$1; by county auditors and authorized agents; commissioner may issue license (fee \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a specified number of beavers at a designated time and place (season closed in 1930); licensee must report the taking of beaver within 15 days and obtain tag from commissioner, fee, \$2.50. Licensed trapper required to make report within 30 days after his license expires, showing number of each kind of fur animal taken thereunder. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may trap without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as a permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purposes of killing any wild animal without permission of owner. Buyer: Resident, local, \$1; traveling, \$10; nonresident, \$25; wholesale, \$1. Applicant for fur-buyer's license must furnish \$1,000 bond. Buyers must make reports.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$2.50), and skins of other fur animals legally taken if tagged within 5 days after close of season, may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time. Possession in close season without tags prohibited.

⁴⁷ *Minnesota:* Wild animals including beavers causing injury to property may be taken at any time under permit of commissioner, who may also issue permits to take unprotected animals on game refuges.

⁴⁸ Communicate with game and fish commissioner, St. Paul, for information as to trapping season on muskrats.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$2.50) and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red-fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number, of shipper, together with number and kind of animals or parts thereof contained therein, or if shipped by owner or occupant of land a signed statement that "The contents of this package were taken from animals killed on my land."

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$3 for 10 acres or less, 15 cents an acre for additional lands) from commissioner of game and fish required to operate a fur farm. Muskrat or beaver farm must be inclosed with animal-proof fence. Beavers or muskrats on area at time of inclosure must be purchased from commissioner by licensee at \$10 each for beavers and 50 cents each for muskrats. Pelts of animals from fur farms must be tagged (fee, 1 cent each) before being sold or transported. Trespassing on licensed fur farm prohibited. Licensee must make annual report.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; cub wolf, \$6; paid by State; county or town boards, may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird.

MISSISSIPPI

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Raccoon.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Opossum ⁴⁰	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
Otter, mink, muskrat, skunk, weasel (trapping).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1. ⁴⁰
Beaver (Dec. 1, 1930), fox.....	No open season.
Wildcat.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, to remove a fox from the ground or a tree in any manner, or needlessly to destroy beaver houses or dams. Fur animals protected when driven from their natural habitat by high water or fire. Trapping devices must be inspected and contents removed every 36 hours.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$500 (county); resident, \$10 (county); issued by sheriff. License not required to trap or hunt fur animals during open season on land owned or leased by resident. Written permission required to trap on posted land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season and first 5 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment or export of green hides of fur animals prohibited except during the open season and 5 days thereafter.

Propagation: Muskrats raised on licensed preserve for commercial purposes, may be trapped thereon by proprietor December 1 to February 28. Fur animals raised on licensed preserve may be bought or sold and shipped within or out of State for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

MISSOURI

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 15. ⁴⁰

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or smoke device in taking any protected animal prohibited. Unlawful to injure or destroy beaver dams or houses.

⁴⁰ *Mississippi:* Mink, skunk, opossum, or weasel when doing damage may be trapped at any time by owners or tenants on own holdings or by officers of the law.

⁴⁰ *Missouri:* Fur animals except beavers may be destroyed at any time and in any way by person residing on own land to protect premises from depredations, but pelts of animals so killed may be marketed in season only.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$2.50; county, \$1 (good in county of residence or adjoining county); issued by county clerk or license collector. Nonresident or alien, \$10. Fur dealer and shipper, \$5. Taxidermist, \$1. Issued by commissioner. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of green pelts prohibited during close season, but dry pelts may be possessed and sold during open season and until Feb. 10.

Shipment and export: Shipper must show hunting or dealer's license to transportation company or carrier. Furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose. Undried or "green" pelts may be shipped only during open season, but pelts of wolves, coyotes, and wildcats may be shipped at any time and in any condition. Dried pelts may be shipped during open season and until Feb. 10. Shipments must be marked with name and address of shipper, his license number, date of shipment, and nature of contents.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from State game and fish commissioner, fee, \$5; breeder's permit, fee, \$5.

Bounties: None paid.

MONTANA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Fisher, muskrat, ⁴¹ mink, fox.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 15.
Beaver, ⁴² marten or sable, otter, raccoon.....	No open season.
Other fur and predatory animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to capture or kill any fur animal from an automobile or by aid or use of a set-gun, jack or other artificial light, or dog. Beaver and muskrat houses protected from injury.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$10 (issued only to holder of a \$2 resident general hunting license); special permit (fee, \$10) required to trap beavers on own land when doing damage or to export their skins; skins of beavers so taken must be forwarded to commission for tagging (fee, 50 cents each); issued by State game warden. Fur dealer: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25; agent, \$10; taxidermist, \$15.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins, whether taken within or coming from without State, prohibited, except that skins legally taken under permit and tagged may be shipped or sold within State or they may be exported under shipping permit from State game warden. Beaver skins coming from without State must be reported and forwarded to State warden within 3 days after arrival in State for tagging (fee, 50 cents for each tag) and then may be bought and sold, or exported under shipping permit (fee, 50 cents). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See "Possession and sale" and footnote 53.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Permit required to ship out furs; packages must be marked to show contents. Package containing beaver skins offered for transportation must be marked to show names and addresses of consignor and consignee, number of skins, and number of shipping permit.

⁴¹ *Montana:* Commission may create fur-bearing animal districts and restrict or prohibit trapping therein.

⁴² Muskrats doing damage may be taken under permit of commission, except that permit is not required from June 1 to Aug. 31.

⁴³ Unlawful to kill beavers except when doing damage to own land, and then only under a special permit from State game warden (fee, \$10), for which application must be filed between May 1 and Nov. 30. Permits expire May 1, and skins must be reported and tagged by July 1. All skins of animals so taken must be properly cured and forwarded to State game warden, Helena, to be tagged with a numbered metal tag (fee, 50 cents for each tag). Tagged skins may be sold or shipped within State, but a shipping permit (fee, 50 cents) must be attached to each shipment sent out of State.

Propagation: Fur-farm license, \$5. Permit for sale of live beavers trapped in State, \$3 each animal; sale restricted to holders of fur-farm licenses.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$20; adult wolf, \$15, pup, \$2; coyote, \$2. Paid from State bounty fund on animals killed between April 1 and July 1, inclusive.

NEBRASKA

Open seasons: ⁴⁴	Dates inclusive
Beaver ⁴⁵	No open season.
Muskrat, east of and including Knox, Antelope, Boone, Greeley, Valley, Custer, Dawson, Gosper, and Furnas Counties.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 1. ⁴⁴
In rest of State.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1. ⁴⁴
Raccoon, opossum, otter.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 15.
Fox.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or like device in hunting or taking fur animals, or explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers of any kind, or ferrets to drive fur animals from holes, dens, or houses. Unlawful to disturb or destroy den or house of fur animal except of muskrat or otter obstructing a public or private ditch or watercourse; unlawful to cut down or into any tree containing a den.

Bag limits: Three each of raccoons and opossums a day or in possession.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.10; nonresident or alien, \$100 (required for 1,000 or less fur animals; \$5 additional for each 100 or less additional animals); buyers, \$1; raw fur dealer, \$10; issued by State department of agriculture and authorized vendors. Licenses not issued to persons under 16 without consent of parent or guardian.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited, except during open season and 10 days thereafter. Permit may be procured from commission for possession for longer period. Beaver skins coming from without the State, upon being inspected and stamped by State warden, may be possessed and sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Green hides may be transported by express, baggage, or mail during open season and 10 days thereafter, if package is labeled (in two places) with name of consignor, number of his trapping license, and number and kind of hides. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under fur farmer's license (fees, \$1 to \$10, depending on number of animals) may be sold alive and transported for breeding purposes, and skins, when tagged and labeled with name of licensee, number of license, and kind and number of skins may be sold and transported at any time.

Bounties: Wolf, coyote, mountain lion, \$2 each; wildcat, \$1; ground squirrel, pocket gopher, crow, magpie, 10 cents each. Paid by county.

NEVADA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Muskrat.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28. ⁴⁶
Raccoon, marten, fisher, fox (silver and red).....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Bear, wildcat, bobcat, lynx, wolf, wolverene, coyote, weasel, otter, badger, mink, skunk.....	No close season.
Beaver ⁴⁷	Jan. 1, 1934.

⁴⁴ Nebraska: Fur animals, except beavers, may be taken at any time for the protection of property, but permit must be obtained to destroy muskrats.

⁴⁵ Beavers damaging or destroying property may be trapped or otherwise removed by commission, or owner may do so under permit. Pelts of beavers so killed shall be sold and proceeds paid to State game fund.

⁴⁶ Nevada: Boards of county commissioners may change season on muskrats.

⁴⁷ Beavers doing damage to property may be trapped under authorization from board of fish and game commissioners. Furs of animals so taken must be preserved and turned over to board for sale, half of proceeds to be returned to trapper. Other fur animals injuring property may be killed in any manner at any time.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals in any manner except by trap or gun, or to molest or destroy any muskrat nest.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident citizen, \$2.50; nonresident citizen, \$10. Issued by county clerk, State fish and game warden, or his deputies. License not required of minors under 14, nor of persons trapping on own land. Special county license for muskrat: Resident of State, \$2.50; nonresident of State, \$10. Good only in county of issue.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess beaver or other skins unless it can be shown that they were legally taken. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver and otter) raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$25) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$5; paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

State board of livestock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The reward for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx is 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, payments being same as those made by board of livestock commissioners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open seasons: ⁴⁸	Dates inclusive
Marten or sable, otter, fisher, mink, muskrat, skunk, fox ⁴⁹ (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties.....	Oct. 20-Feb. 28.
Raccoon (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31. ⁵⁰
Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 31.
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of poison or set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy house, den, or burrow of any fur animal or to set a trap in or at entrance of a muskrat house.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.15 (\$5.15 effective January 1, 1930); nonresident, \$25.15; issued by commissioner or agents. Resident fur dealer: \$25 (State); one or more counties, each county, \$3; issued by fish and game commissioner. Fur dealers must keep records and furnish copy to commissioner during January of each year. Persons selling or shipping furs outside State other than through resident buyer must keep same records and make same reports as fur dealers. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farmlands during open season. No person may trap on lands of which he is not owner or lessee without written permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. Nonresident dealers may purchase furs from licensed resident dealers.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

⁴⁸ New Hampshire: Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

⁴⁹ Raccoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during October.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.
Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; bobcat or lynx, \$20; paid by fish and game department.

NEW JERSEY

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
 Skunk, mink, muskrat,⁶⁰ otter. Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
 Raccoon. Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
 Beaver. No open season.
 Other fur animals. No close season.⁶¹

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of a muskrat. Raccoons may not be trapped, but may be hunted with dogs and firearms, without permit, from sunset to sunrise in season.

Licenses: Hunting and fishing license required to trap: Nonresident and alien, \$10.50; resident, \$1.65. Issued by county, city, or town clerk, salaried wardens, or registrars of licenses. Alien required to own real estate to value of \$2,000 above encumbrance to obtain license. Licensee must wear license button. Resident minors under 14 may trap without license. Occupant and immediate members of his family residing on farm may trap thereon without license during open season.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter, except they may be possessed at any time under a breeder's license, but skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee, or holder of breeder's license, but pelts of raccoons legally taken may be exported at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest trap set by another or to take animal caught in such trap. Unlawful to liberate fox in State.

Propagation: Raccoons may be raised or kept in captivity under breeder's license; no other restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which fur animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount, not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by boards of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

NEW MEXICO

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
 Beaver. No open season.⁶²
 Bear. Oct. 10-Oct. 31.⁶³
 All other fur animals. No close season.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Big-game license required to take bears. Nonresident: General, \$35.25; game, \$30.25; big game, \$25.25. Resident: General, \$5; game, \$4.50; big game, \$3. Issued by county clerks and deputy wardens. Alien resident of State or an adjoining State not permitted to hunt or to own or possess shotgun or rifle in State.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export permit for bear required (fee, \$1.25). No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit from State game warden required.

Bounties: None paid by State.

⁶⁰ *New Jersey:* Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

⁶¹ Foxes may be hunted with hounds and firearms in daylight from Nov. 10 to Apr. 30, except during open season for deer (Dec. 17 to 21). Killing of fox must be reported to commission or county warden within 48 hours.

⁶² *New Mexico:* When destroying property beavers and bears may be killed under permit from State game and fish warden. Skins of beavers so taken must be turned over to State warden for disposition, half of proceeds going to permittee.

NEW YORK

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive
 Bear. Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
 Mink, sable. Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
 Skunk. Nov. 10-Feb. 15.
 Muskrat (see exception). Dec. 1-Mar. 31.

Exception: In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and that portion of Herkimer County north of the towns of Ohio and Russia.

Dec. 1-Apr. 20.
 Raccoon. Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
 Beaver. No open season.⁶⁴
 Otter, fisher, fox. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of chemicals, gas, or other poisonous substances prohibited. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens. Raccoons may not be taken from dens or houses, or by cutting den trees. All traps must be stamped legibly with owner's name, and, except in the Adirondack and Catskill parks, must be inspected at least once in each 24 hours. Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, town, or certain village clerks, inspectors, game protectors. Owners or lessees and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farm lands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license. Indian resident or member of Six Nations residing on reservation wholly or partly within State, fee, \$1.25. Only licensed Indians residing on a reservation may take fur animals thereon. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill wild animals except under special license from the conservation department, or to own or possess shotgun or rifle.

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation department (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept, which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season except for propagation. The conservation department is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation: Fee for permit, \$1. License to breed, sell, or possess ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid.

NORTH CAROLINA

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive
 Bear. Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
 Beaver. No open season.

⁶³ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

⁶⁴ In sections of State designated by conservation department beavers may be trapped from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31.

⁶⁵ *North Carolina:* Board of conservation and development may make regulations governing use of steel traps in taking fur animals, and may prohibit their use in any county or district upon petition and hearing. Animals committing depredations may be taken at any time.

Open seasons—Continued.		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Mink, muskrat, skunk, otter, raccoon, east of and including Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.	
In rest of State.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.	
Opossum, east of and including Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Hoke, and Scotland Counties (except in Lee County, Oct. 15-Feb. 15).....	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.	
In rest of State (except in Haywood, Jackson, and Macon Counties, Nov. 1-Feb. 15).....	Oct. 15-Feb. 15.	
Fox, wildcat.....	No close season.	
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set steel trap for bear. Use of poison or artificial light prohibited. Unlawful to cut down den trees of fur animals.		
Licenses: Resident: Hunting and trapping, \$5.25 (State); \$3 (county); trapping, \$3.25 (State); \$2.25 (county). Nonresident: Hunting and trapping, \$35.25; trapping, \$25.25. Nonresident owning land in State may obtain license to trap thereon (fee, \$5.25). Issued by clerks of superior courts, wardens, and deputies. Resident landowner and dependents under 21, and lessees, may trap on own or leased lands without license. Minor under 16 resident of State may trap under license of parent or guardian, and nonresident minor child of resident may obtain resident license when visiting parent. Raw-fur buyers or dealers: Resident, state-wide license, \$100; county, \$10, and \$10 for each additional county. Nonresident, state-wide, \$400, and \$50 in addition to be collected by each county in which he conducts business. Dealers and buyers must make annual reports.		
Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals lawfully taken may be bought, sold, and possessed at any time.		
Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins lawfully taken.		
Propagation: Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit (fee, \$1) of director, department of conservation and development.		
Bounties: Wildcat, \$2; hawk or crow, 25 cents each. Paid by department of conservation and development through county game wardens.		

NORTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: ⁶⁶		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Mink, weasel, raccoon, fox.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	
Muskrat.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.	
Skunk, badger.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.	
Beaver, otter.....	No open season. ⁶⁷	
Other fur animals.....	No close season.	
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to cut into, molest, destroy, or dynamite any beaver dam or beaver or muskrat house or mound, or to shoot or spear muskrats.		
Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of person under 16 or of resident or members of family residing permanently with him to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Fur dealers: Nonresident buyer or shipper or agent, \$50; resident shipper or buyer, \$5 for each place of business in State; resident traveling agent, buyer, or shipper, \$15; issued by game and fish commission. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted lands of another. Aliens prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.		
Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally killed may be possessed or sold during open season and first 10 days of close season. Possession and sale during close season allowed under permit.		

⁶⁶ North Dakota: Fur animals (except beavers) may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

⁶⁷ Beavers doing damage may be taken by bonded deputies or agents of commission, but skins or live animals so taken are property of commission.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited except under permit and tag. Owners, tenants, and minors under 16 shipping furs trapped on own premises without license must mark package with name and address and number and kind of furs shipped. Report required annually of dealers of furs bought, sold, or shipped.

Propagation: State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, such fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$3; pups, \$1.50 each.

OHIO

Open seasons: ⁶⁸		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Raccoon, ⁶⁹ skunk, opossum.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.	
Fox.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.	
Mink.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.	
Muskrat, in Lake Erie trapping district.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15. ⁷⁰	
In inland trapping district.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1. ⁷⁰	
Other fur animals.....	No close season.	
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom. Unlawful to spear muskrats, or to take raccoons from dens.		
Licenses: Resident citizen, \$1.25; nonresident citizen, \$15.25; issued by county and township clerks and clerks of common pleas courts. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owners or authorized agents required to trap on lands of another.		
Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.		
Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.		
Propagation: No restrictions, except those that prevent capture of wild stock in close season.		
Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and the great horned owl, and 25 cents on crows.		

OKLAHOMA

Open seasons: ⁷¹		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver, otter, mink, marten, or sable.....	No open season.	
Bear (see exception).....	No close season.	
<i>Exception:</i> In Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties.....		
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, muskrat, civet cat, badger.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31. ⁷²	
Prohibited methods: Use of traps (other than smooth-jawed single-spring steel trap having spread of not more than 4 inches), snare, deadfall, or other device, prohibited. Traps must be visited once in 24 hours. Unlawful to set trap in		

⁶⁸ Ohio: Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday). Skins may not be removed from animals so killed.

⁶⁹ Raccoons may not be taken except from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and at field trials.

⁷⁰ "Lake Erie trapping district" includes Lake Erie and waters, lands, and marshes adjacent to or within 10 miles thereof; "inland" district includes rest of State.

⁷¹ Oklahoma: Fur-bearing animals may be killed at any time when found actually destroying livestock or poultry.

⁷² Raccoons and foxes may be chased with dogs for sport July 1-Feb. 28.

the open, or in path, road, or runway of domestic animals or dogs.

Licenses: Trapping license issued only to holder of hunting license. Resident citizen, \$1.25 (not to exceed 10 traps); professional trapper, \$50 (required of resident citizen using more than 10 traps); nonresident, \$250. Issued by warden, deputy, or county clerk. Licensed trappers required to report within 30 days after expiration of license all pelts taken, sold, or shipped, with names and addresses of persons to whom disposed of. Trapping license not issued to person under 14, nor to person under 16 without consent of parent or guardian. License not required of resident landowners, tenants, or their children to trap on land owned or occupied by them. Written consent of owner required to trap on occupied lands of another. Fur buyer, \$3; wholesale fur buyer, \$25; issued by State game warden. All licensed fur buyers required to keep daily records and render monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell or possess pelts of fur animals except during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restriction during open season and first 10 days of close season on skins lawfully taken or acquired.

Propagation: State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals (fee, \$2, together with fees for tagging). Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by warden.

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolves or coyotes (\$5), and may also pay bounty of not exceeding 5 cents each on crows, English sparrows, hawks, rabbits, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels. Chaparral bird (road-runner), 25 cents, paid by State.

OREGON

Open seasons: ⁷³	Dates inclusive
Beaver, west of Cascades (except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, and east of a line through town of Scottsburg in Douglas County, and south of Portland-Astoria highway in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, no open season); east of Cascades in Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake Counties only.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28. ⁷⁴
Mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28. ⁷⁴
Bear in Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties—no close season elsewhere.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Resident trapping, \$2; not required for trapping on own premises; issued by State game commission. Nonresident must obtain hunting license (fee, \$15). Special beaver trapping license, fee, \$2. Taxidermist, \$5. Fur dealer, \$3. Licensee must keep chronological record showing number and kind of furs purchased, and names and addresses of persons from whom obtained, and make verified annual report to commission. Unlawful for unnaturalized persons to hunt or trap without gun license (\$25) and hunting license. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on land where he has permission to trap. Li-

censed trappers are required to make verified annual reports of number of animals caught, receipts for fur, and where sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from State game commission. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to commission required.

Bounties: State game commission is empowered to pay bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays \$25 each for wolf and cougar.

PENNSYLVANIA

Open seasons: ⁷⁵	Dates inclusive
Bear (over 1 year old).....	Nov. 10-Dec. 15. ⁷⁶
Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.
Raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15.
Skunk, mink, otter, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Fox, wildcat, weasel.....	No close season. ⁷⁷
Beaver.....	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take bears with steel trap, deadfall, or pen, or to shoot them except with a single bullet, but the use of steel-jacketed bullets is prohibited. Use of automatic firearms prohibited. Steel traps having a spread of jaws greater than 6½ inches may not be used for trapping fur animals or vermin. All traps must bear metal tag showing name and address of owner, must be visited once in every 36 hours, and at end of open season must be taken up or sprung. Unlawful to dig out fur animals; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke, explosives, or chemicals; to cut den trees; or to take fur animals by use of poison. Beaver houses and dams are protected, except under special permit. Unlawful to disturb traps of another or to remove fur animals therefrom.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or four to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$15. Resident, \$2. Issued by county treasurer. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals and vermin without a license. Licensee required to wear tag on middle of back. Resident citizen, members of family, and regularly hired help, residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without a license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property. Trapper must report to board of game commissioners number of each kind of fur animals killed. Resident fur dealer, buying and selling in State, \$5; interstate, \$10. Nonresident fur dealer, \$50.

Possession and sale: Bears may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Bear and raccoon skins taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. Raw skins may be possessed during the open season and the first 15 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Skins of bears and raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Nonresident licensee

⁷³ Oregon: Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

⁷⁴ Unlawful to trap beavers in national forests. Beavers doing damage may be killed on own or leased property, but such killing must be reported in writing to the commission; hides of beavers so killed are the property of person killing them; other fur animals damaging property may be killed under permit of State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to State game commission for disposition.

⁷⁵ Pennsylvania: May be shortened or closed by board of game commissioners. Fur animals, except beavers, may be killed or captured alive by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

⁷⁶ Bears may be killed at any time in defense of person or property.

⁷⁷ Under permit (no fee) from board, dogs may be used in hunting foxes and wildcats, Dec. 16 to Mar. 15.

may take out one bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Fur-farming license, fee \$1; license required to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$15; gray fox, \$4; weasel, \$1. Goshawk (killed Nov. 1-May 1), \$5. Affidavit on form supplied by game commission must accompany entire unutilized skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners at Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND

Open seasons: ⁷⁸	Dates inclusive
Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Muskrat, mink, otter.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to spread poison outside of buildings, or to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater openings than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: Resident, \$2.25; nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to January 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$2.25; nonresident guest of incorporated fox hunting club, \$2.25 (authorizes fox hunting and is good for 6 days); licenses not issued to minors under 15. Written permission required to trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$5; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, and other fur animals.....	Nov. 28-Mar. 1. ⁷⁹
Raccoon, ⁸⁰ opossum, fox ⁸¹ (hunting).....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Bear.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log. Unlawful to set, sell, make, or use a steel trap or any like device within State.⁸² Use of deadfall prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county game warden and his agents; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county game warden. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

⁷⁸ Rhode Island: Landowner may kill muskrat, raccoon, skunk, and mink on own land at any time.

⁷⁹ South Carolina: Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and by landowners upon their own holdings.

⁸⁰ Raccoons may be killed after July 15 by owners of crops that they are destroying.

⁸¹ Trapping of foxes prohibited. Foxes may be hunted or chased with dogs on own or controlled land Sept. 1-Mar. 1, and foxes doing damage may be shot on own or controlled land at any time.

⁸² Steel traps may be set within 200 yards of residence, or 25 yards of poultry house for protection of property.

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals must be tagged by State warden or deputy before being shipped or transported. Tag fees: Otter, red fox, \$1; raccoon, gray fox, mink, 25 cents; skunk, 10 cents; opossum, muskrat, 5 cents. Packages containing furs for transportation must bear certificate of State warden or deputy that the tag required to be attached to each pelt has been properly attached and paid for. Persons, firms, or corporations shipping furs must make monthly report to county game warden of number of skins shipped or transported. Shipments must be labeled to show number and kind of skins in package and consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: ⁸³	Dates inclusive
Muskrat, ⁸⁴ opossum.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 1.
Skunk ⁸⁴	Oct. 16-Mar. 1.
Beaver, ⁸⁴ otter, silver, black, or cross fox.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except that these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident only, \$5; issued by director of game and fish and county treasurer. Fur dealer's license (no fee) issued by director of game and fish. Licenses not required of residents under 14, nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Beaver skins must bear metal tag (fee, 50 cents) from director of game and fish. Raw furs may be possessed during open season and first 10 days of closed season.

Shipment and export: Permit from director of game and fish required to sell or ship beaver skins; unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Propagation: Breeder's permit required to conduct a fur farm; fees, \$1 for each silver, black, or cross fox, and \$1 for each other kind of fur animal.

Bounties: Bounties not exceeding amounts specified paid by State on animals killed May 1 to August 31, as follows: Wolf (adult), \$25; coyote or prairie wolf over 1 year old, \$5; less than 1 year, \$3; mountain lion, \$10; fox, lynx, or bobcat, \$3. Not paid on animals raised in captivity or for commercial purposes.

TENNESSEE⁸⁵

Open seasons: ⁸⁷	Dates inclusive
All fur animals (season opens and closes at noon) (see exceptions) ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.

⁸³ South Dakota: Season opens at noon and closes at noon.

⁸⁴ Skunks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from director of game and fish, muskrats or beavers damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

⁸⁵ Director of game and fish may authorize trapping of beavers on public lands or game preserves.

⁸⁶ Tennessee: Trapping on State property, including lakes, prohibited. Foxes may be chased with hounds at any time.

⁸⁷ Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time, except in Chester, Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Henderson, Henry, and Madison Counties, where they may be killed on own land only when a menace to crops or poultry. Foxes destroying poultry in Lawrence County or poultry or other livestock in Roane County, may be killed at any time. In Carter, Greene, Unicoi, and Washington Counties steel traps may be set within 100 feet of farm buildings on own or occupied premises.

⁸⁸ In Davidson County raccoons, opossums, skunks, and mink may be taken with gun or dog Oct. 1-Jan. 1.

Open seasons—Continued.

<i>Exceptions:</i>	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
In Carroll (trapping), Chester (trapping), Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Hardeman, Henderson, Henry, Lauderdale, Madison, and Weakley (trapping) Counties.....	No open season. ⁸⁹
In Madison County, opossum.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
In Dickson County, fox, mink, and weasel.....	No close season.
In Bledsoe, Meigs, Rhea, and Roane Counties, fox, In Carter, Greene, Unicoi, and Washington Counties, mink, muskrat.....	No open season.
In Franklin County, opossum.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 15. ⁹⁰
In Giles and Houston Counties, fox.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
In Hardin County, raccoon.....	No close season.
In Haywood County, fur animals.....	No open season.
In Lawrence County, fox (1930).....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.
In Williamson County, fur animals.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.
	Nov. 1-Feb. 1. ⁹⁰

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Use of snares and deadfalls prohibited.

Licenses: None required. Written consent required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions except that live foxes or skins of foxes taken in Bledsoe, Meigs, and Rhea Counties may not be purchased or sold.

Shipment and export: Prohibited. Skins of protected fur animals may only be carried out in personal possession of holder of a hunting license.

Propagation: No legislation, except in Rutherford County, where \$10 license from State game warden is required.

Bounties: None paid.

TEXAS

<i>Open seasons:</i> ⁹⁰	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear (game animal).....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31.
Beaver, otter, fox (see exception).....	No open season.
<i>Exception:</i> Foxes, west of San Antonio and Cibola Rivers and western boundary of Guadalupe, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson and Brazos Counties, Brazos River, and western boundary of Jack and Clay Counties (except in Hays, Milam, Williamson, and Young Counties, no open season).....	No close season.
Muskrat.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 15.
Other fur animals.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

⁸⁹ In Crockett and Hardeman Counties residents may hunt wild animals at night with dogs Nov. 1-Feb. 1, and Oct. 15-Mar. 1, respectively, and in Crockett County residents under 16 may trap wild animals with one legal device Nov. 1-Feb. 1. In Carroll County fur animals may be taken Nov. 15-Feb. 15 with guns and dogs only. In Carter, Greene, Unicoi, and Washington Counties mink and muskrat traps must be set under water; raccoon, opossum, and skunk may be caught by use of dogs Oct. 15-Jan. 15, and fox may be chased with dogs at any time. In Sevier County foxes may only be taken by use of dogs, or by traps set 10 inches within a hole or underground. In Williamson County raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may only be taken with gun or dog.

⁹⁰ Texas. Trapping wild animals prohibited in Limestone County.

Prohibited methods: ⁹¹ Beds, nests, and breeding places of muskrats protected, and muskrats may only be taken by trapping, except on own land, where they may be taken at any time by any means. Headlight, hunting lamp, or other artificial light prohibited in certain areas. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted or inclosed lands of another without consent of owner.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$50. License not required of resident landowners, tenants, and their children on own land. Fur buyer: Resident, \$2.25; nonresident, \$25. Fur dealer: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$100. Issued by game, fish, and oyster commissioners, deputies, or county clerks. Consent of owner necessary to trap on inclosed land of another. Fur buyers and dealers must make sworn monthly report of skins purchased or shipped out of State.

Possession and sale: Possession during close season prohibited, except persons handling skins or pelts of fur animals allowed 10 days after close of season to dispose of them; no restriction on possession for personal use of skins taken during open season. Fur tax, mink and raccoon skins, 5 cents each; other skins 1 cent each, such tax to be paid by dealer, or by trapper shipping his own catch within or out of State. Unlawful to purchase, on land of another, pelts of muskrats taken or trapped on such land, except from the landowner or his agent.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken or obtained and on which tax has been paid. Shipments must be marked with tag from commissioner or deputy to show names and addresses of consignor and consignee, initial point of billing, and number and kind of skins in shipment, and duplicate of tax returned to commissioner.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commission to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: May be paid by commissioner's court of McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas Counties on wolves, wildcats, and other predatory animals, and in Clay, Archer, Baylor, Young, Wise, Wilbarger, Wichita, Coryell, Callahan, Jackson, Eastland, Wharton, Taylor, and Brazos Counties the commissioners' court may pay bounty of \$5 each on panthers, wolves, wildcats, and 10 cents each on jack rabbits.

UTAH

<i>Open seasons:</i> ⁹²	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear.....	No close season.
Beaver, ⁹³ otter.....	No open season.
Mink, muskrat, ⁹⁴ marten, raccoon.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.
Other fur and predatory animals.....	Feb. 15-Apr. 1.
	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of silencer on gun and discharge of firearm from automobile or within 50 feet of a public highway prohibited. Unlawful to disturb muskrat houses or dens, or to set traps within 25 feet thereof.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5. Issued by State fish and game commissioner or deputy, county

⁹¹ Unlawful to use steel trap, deadfall, snare, or any other mechanical device other than a gun or pistol in taking fur-bearing animals in Panola, Shelby, Rusk, Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Hardin, Angelina, Harris, San Augustine, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Liberty, Anderson, Sabine, Brazos, Madison, Grimes, and Montgomery Counties.

⁹² Utah: Commissioner may shorten or close seasons on fur animals, or further restrict the number that may be taken, where necessary to afford sufficient protection to any species.

⁹³ When beavers are destroying property, State fish and game commissioner may grant permit to trap them, but hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who shall recompense for trapping in not more than half the proceeds from sales.

⁹⁴ Property owners may trap muskrats doing actual damage to dams, ditches, or watercourses in sufficient numbers to insure protection to such property.

clerk, or deputy or authorized agent. Not issued to minors under 16. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Aliens other than homesteaders are not permitted to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time, except that skins of beavers, which may be taken only when doing actual damage to property under permit of the commissioner, must be turned over to the commissioner to be sold by him. Possession of beaver skins prohibited, except by a permit holder, unless tagged by commissioner. Green pelt or carcass of fur animal may not be possessed except during open season and 15 days thereafter.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of furs legally taken and possessed permitted at any time.⁶⁴ (See "Possession and sale.") Skins of beavers taken under permit of the commissioner may only be shipped by the permittee to the commissioner for sale. Shipment or export of beaver skins prohibited, unless such skins are tagged by the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: Permit (no fee) from commissioner required to propagate fur animals, but such animals held under permit may not be killed during close season.

Bounties: Wolf, mountain lion, cougar, \$15; bear, \$10; coyote, \$6; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

VERMONT

Open seasons: ⁶⁵ *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat (see exceptions)..... Nov. 1-Apr. 20.

Exceptions: On shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County; Poultney River below Carvers Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County..... Jan. 1-Apr. 30.

Waters and shores of Lake Champlain in Addison and Chittenden Counties; Shelburne Pond and Hinesburg Pond (Lake Iroquois) in Hinesburg; banks and waters of La Platte River in Shelburne; East Creek, Dead Creek, Lemon Fair, Little Otter Creek, Lewis Creek, Leicester River, or their tributaries, or Otter Creek in Addison County..... Jan. 1-Apr. 20.

Mink (see exception), raccoon, fox (except Grand Isle County, no close season), otter (see exception), martin, skunk..... Nov. 1-Feb. 15.

Exception: Mink and otter, on shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County; Poultney River below Carvers Falls; shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County..... Jan. 1-Apr. 30.

Beaver, fisher cat..... No open season.

Prohibited methods: Use of set guns, snares, and poisons prohibited; bear traps must be carefully safeguarded, and visited once in 48 hours. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap therein or at its entrance. Unlawful to take skunks, raccoons, or foxes from holes or dens by cutting, digging, smoking, trapping, or snaring, or use of chemicals or any mechanical device.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farmlands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season

without a license. License not required of person under 15 to trap, and not issued to person under 16 without written consent of parents or guardians. Nonresident citizen owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000 upon which he pays taxes may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show number of his license on shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing identification tags prescribed by commissioner.

Bounties: Towns pay \$10 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat and \$1 on rattlesnake.

VIRGINIA

Open seasons: ⁶⁶ *Dates inclusive*
All fur animals ⁶⁷ (trapping on lands of another) (see exceptions, and see local laws). Nov. 15-Feb. 28.

Exceptions: In Rockbridge County, fur animals (1932)..... No open season.⁶⁸

In King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland Counties, fox (hunting only—may not be trapped at any time)..... Sept. 1-Mar. 14.⁶⁹

In Frederick County, fox (shooting)..... Oct. 1-Jan. 31.⁶⁹

In Middlesex County, fox (hunting only—may not be shot at any time)..... Oct. 1-Mar. 31.

Local laws for trapping or taking fur animals:

In Halifax County, fur animals (except mink and weasel, Nov. 15-Feb. 28, and fox, Sept. 16-Mar. 14)..... No open season.⁶⁸

In Amelia and Notoway Counties, fur animals (except fox, no open season)..... Sept. 16-Mar. 14.

In Lee County, fox..... Mar. 14, 1931.⁶⁹

In Buchanan County, raccoon..... Nov. 15-Jan. 31.

In Essex, Charles City, James City, New Kent, Warwick, and York Counties, muskrat..... Dec. 15-Mar. 31.

In Lunenburg County, fox, raccoon, muskrat, opossum, beaver, otter..... Sept. 16-Mar. 14.⁶⁹

In Henrico, Chesterfield, New Kent, Charles City, and James City Counties, raccoon, opossum..... Oct. 15-Mar. 14.⁶⁹

⁶⁴ Virginia: Commission of game and inland fisheries may alter provisions of general law on seasons, methods of taking, etc. Season applies to trapping on lands of another, which is lawful only with written permission of owner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. In counties where general law applies for animals may be taken on own land at any time.

⁶⁷ Bear, beaver, fisher, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, skunk, and weasel may be hunted with guns and dogs Oct. 1-Jan. 31, except in counties where a shorter season is prescribed by county commissioners or by local law.

⁶⁸ May be taken on own or leased land at any time.
⁶⁹ May be taken at any time when destroying property.

⁶⁵ Vermont: Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property, but such killing must be reported to commissioner within 84 hours and pelts held for official inspection. Disposition of pelts so taken prohibited except under certificate of commissioner.

Open seasons—Continued.**Local laws for trapping or taking fur animals—Continued.**

In Charlotte County, fox (hunting with dogs).....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
In Patrick County, raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
In Patrick County, fox (gray).....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
In Madison and Orange Counties, fox.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
In Albemarle, ¹ Amherst, Nelson, ¹ and Spotsylvania Counties, fox.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ²
In Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, fox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ³
In Campbell, Culpeper (except in Jefferson magisterial district, fox, Nov. 1-Dec. 31), Pittsylvania, Rappahannock, and Tazewell Counties, fox.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14. ³
In Greene County, fox (shooting prohibited).....	Nov. 15-Feb. 28. ²

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take muskrats in tidewater sections of State from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, except by traps. Traps must be marked with name and address of trapper. Traps must be inspected once in each 36 hours. Unlawful to set steel traps in Southampton County until 1932, except by landowners in protection of property.

Licenses: Combined hunting, fishing, and trapping: Nonresident, \$15.50; alien, \$15.50 (alien owner of real estate resident for five years, same as resident). Enlisted or commissioned personnel of Army, Navy, or Marines stationed in Virginia may obtain licenses for same fees as residents. Resident: State, \$3; county, \$1. Ninety cents may be allowed on county license when exchanged for State license. Issued by clerks of circuit and corporation courts. Licensee required to wear button issued with license. License not required of residents to hunt foxes with hounds. Residents, nonresidents, and aliens, and their husbands, wives, or children may hunt on own land during open season without a license. Tenant, under written consent of owner or landlord, may hunt without license during open season on lands on which he resides. Written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another, except chasing foxes with hounds where chase begins on other lands, and except uninclosed mountain lands west of Blue Ridge, not used for cultivation, except in Giles, Bland, Bath, and Highland Counties.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except that sale of red or gray fox is prohibited during close season in Henry County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: Weasel, \$1; sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks, goshawk, great horned owl, 50 cents each; crow (if killed April 1 to September 30), 15 cents each; paid by boards of supervisors.

WASHINGTON**Open seasons:³**

Beaver.....	No open season. ⁴
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³ See footnote 99 on p. 23.

¹ Unlawful to take or dig foxes from dens or holes in Albemarle and Nelson Counties between Mar. 31 and July 31.

² May not be shot except to protect property.

³ *Washington:* Communicate with county game commission at county seat or supervisor of game and game fish, Box 394, Seattle. Fur animals may be trapped by landowners or tenants when destroying crops, domestic animals, or poultry.

⁴ State supervisor of game and game fish may issue permits to take beaver in State.

Dates inclusive**Open seasons—Continued.**

Other fur animals (open season fixed by county game commissions).⁵

Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 3 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap. Unlawful to take fur animals with a gun larger than 10 gauge, or to disturb or remove traps of a licensed trapper. Traps must be marked with the name and address of owner.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5 (county); fur dealer, \$10; issued by county auditor. License not required of landowners and leaseholders trapping on own premises nor of minors under 16. Dealers required to make quarterly reports of transactions and trappers to make annual report of number and kind of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Beaver skins obtained without State, if inspected and tagged or stamped (tag, 10 cents) by supervisor of game and game fish or county game commission, may be possessed or sold at any time. Other furs legally taken or coming from without State may be possessed, sold, and transported at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$20; renewal, \$10) required.

Bounties: Paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay bounties on mountain lion or cougar, lynx or wildcat, coyote, timber wolf, bear, red squirrel, and in the Columbia River district on seal or sea lion. Hair seal, \$3 (paid by State).

WEST VIRGINIA**Open seasons:⁶****Dates inclusive**

Skunk, raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Red fox, in Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Mason, Mingo, Morgan, Pleasants, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming Counties.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
In rest of State.....	No close season.
Beaver, otter.....	No open season. ⁷
Muskrat.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another or on own land unless inclosed by a fence. Unlawful to hunt wild animals, except those that take refuge in trees, with a spot or jack light or other artificial light, or to cut down any tree in which animals den or take refuge for the purpose of capturing such animals.

Licenses: Hunting license required to take fur animals: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his resident children, or tenants may hunt or trap during open season on own land without a license. License not required of minors under 15. Express permission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$1) required for taking fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Game, fish, and forestry commission may pay bounties on predatory wild animals.

⁵ County game commission may remove or kill game and fur animals doing damage to property.

⁶ *West Virginia:* A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals, except raccoons, opossums, muskrats, beavers, and others, on his own lands at any time.

⁷ Commission may open season on beavers and others.

WISCONSIN

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver, ¹ marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Otter, mink (see exception).....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> On Horicon marsh in Dodge County, mink.....	
Muskrat, south of the north line of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties (see exceptions) (open in even, closed in odd years)....	No open season.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Calumet, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties, and townships of Royalton, Mukwa, Weyauwega, Caledonia, and Fremont in Waupaca County (annual season).....	Mar. 1-Apr. 10.
On Horicon marsh in Dodge County.....	Oct. 25-Apr. 1.
In remainder of State (open in even, closed in odd years).....	No open season.
Raccoon.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 25.
Skunk, in all counties south of the north line of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
In rest of State.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Fox (silver, silver-black, black), bear.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.
Other fur animals.....	No open season.
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take mink or muskrat with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams, or to molest or disturb raccoon or skunk dens or trees. Unlawful to set trap within 500 feet of beaver house or dam. Unlawful to use poison bait, poison gas, dynamite, or other explosive in taking wild animals.	
Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by conservation commission or county clerks. Each trap must be tagged, fee 5 cents. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresidents not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt. Written consent of owner or occupant required to trap minks or muskrats on agricultural lands of another.	
Possession and sale: Possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of a mink or muskrat which	

¹ Wisconsin: If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and direction of State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but may not sell, barter, or give away skins of such animals killed during close season.

shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restriction on skins legally taken. Shipments of furs must be marked to show number and kind of hides, name and address of shipper, and number of his trapping license.

Propagation: Under license and supervision of commissioner, beaver, muskrat, skunk, otter, mink, raccoon, fisher, or marten may be taken and transported for propagation within State. Special licenses required to conduct fur farms. Breeders have same rights in silver, silver-black, and black foxes as domestic animals. Unlawful to trespass on posted fox farm.

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$30; fox, \$2; paid by State. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, groundhog or woodchuck, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

WYOMING

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁹
Otter, fisher, marten, mink, fox, raccoon.....	Nov. 16-May 1.
All other fur animals.....	No close season.
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.	
Licenses: Resident citizen, \$10; nonresident citizen, \$50. License not required of persons under 17, nor for trapping predatory animals. Permit for trapping in State game preserves and national forests (fee, \$1) issued by State game and fish commissioner. Employees of Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. Taxidermist, \$10. Fur buyer, \$10. For bear: Nonresident, \$25, limit, 3 bears; resident, \$1; issued by commissioner. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting bears or predatory animals in national forests). Permission of owner required to hunt or trap on inclosed lands of another.	
Possession and sale: Skins of beavers killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by commissioner and affidavit is furnished the commissioner by owner of the real estate showing damage and number of beavers killed, and upon payment of \$1.50 for each beaver tag.	
Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by commissioner before being shipped or transported.	
Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.	
Propagation: Beavers and other fur animals may be taken for propagation under a \$10 permit, but animals so taken must be kept three years before being killed or sold.	
Bounties: Bobcat, coyote, gray or black wolf, \$3; mountain lion, \$15.	

⁹ Wyoming: If beavers damage real estate, owner thereof may kill them, but must furnish State game and fish commissioner with affidavit describing real estate and showing damage and number killed. Skins of animals so taken must be tagged immediately (fee, \$1.50 each).

LAWS OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Open seasons: ¹⁰	Dates inclusive
Bear (except cubs or bear with cub).....	Sept. 1-June 14.
Fox ¹¹	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ¹²
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat, ¹³ south of North Saskatchewan River.....	No open season.
North of Township 90.....	Mar. 16-May 15.
In rest of Province.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 16.

¹⁰ Alberta: Lieutenant governor in council may change close season on fur animals.

¹¹ Unlawful to trap fox for export.

Open seasons—Continued.	Dates inclusive
Beaver ¹²	No open season. ¹³
Other fur animals.....	No close season.
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or, except under permit, spear or shoot muskrats.	

¹² Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam unless authorized to do so by lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

¹³ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beavers and muskrats.

Licenses: Trapping: \$2 (issued to resident only); issued by minister of agriculture. License not required of farmer or member of his family while actually residing with him upon his farm. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of lieutenant governor in council. Taxidermist, \$5. Dealer in furs and skins of protected animals at a specified place of business, or within 1 mile thereof: Resident of a city, \$25; resident outside of a city, \$10; nonresident, \$100. Traveling license issued to holder of a dealer's license or his manager upon payment of fee of \$15. Traveling buyer: Resident, \$25; nonresident, \$100. Nonresident buying wholesale from licensed dealers, \$5 (good for 10 days only). Licensee must make semiannual reports to department of agriculture. License to sell skins by tender or auction, fee, \$25. Issued by minister or agents.

Bag limits: One bear of each species a season.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except under permit from minister. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Export of live wild foxes prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: Timber wolves, male, \$10, female, \$20. Prairie wolf taken between April 30 and September 1, \$2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open seasons:¹⁴

Eastern district:¹⁵

Beaver, muskrat, otter (see exception).....

Dates inclusive

Mar. 1-May 15.

Exception: In that portion of district south and east of a line from Birken, following Pacific Great Eastern Railway to Lil loet railway station, thence east to Canadian National Railway at Ashcroft, thence following Canadian National Railway north and east to the Alberta line.....

Mar. 1-Apr. 15.

Other fur animals.....

Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Bear (hunting) (except white or Kermodel bear).....

Sept. 1-June 30.

Western district:¹⁵

Beaver, muskrat, otter (see exception).....

Mar. 1-Apr. 15.

Exception: Beaver, muskrat, on Vancouver Island.....

No open season.

Other fur animals.....

Dec. 1-Feb. 28.

Bear (hunting) (except white or Kermodel bear).....

Sept. 14-June 30.

Prohibited methods: Bears may not be trapped.

Unlawful to poison fur animals except that farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock; to destroy muskrat or beaver houses, except under permit to prevent damage on diked or agricultural lands; or to hunt fur animals at night.

Bag limits: Two grizzly bears and three of any other species a season.

¹⁴ *British Columbia:* Seasons on fur animals, fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council, may be obtained from provincial game commissioner, Vancouver.

¹⁵ *Western district* includes that portion of Province west of summit of Cascades and south of Atlin electoral district. *Eastern district* includes rest of Province.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, British subject, \$10; nonresident or resident alien not permitted to trap; nonresident general hunting license, fee \$25, and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by provincial game commissioner or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. Mainland trappers must register trap lines, and licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line not later than 15 days after the beginning of any open season for trapping is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. Fur dealer: Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report every three months, showing number and kind of skins purchased and date of transactions. Taxidermist, \$5; tanner, \$5. Provincial game commissioner may grant free permit to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Bear (except white or Kermodel bear) may be sold in eastern district from September 1 to June 30, and in western district from September 15 to June 30. Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season or to possess unprime furs. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season, and for two months thereafter (three months, north of fifty-second parallel), except under special permit from provincial game commissioner. Royalties must be paid on all furs exported or shipped to a tanner within Province.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only under special permit of provincial game commissioner. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with a full description of contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and accompanied by export permit.

Propagation: A permit from the provincial game commissioner is required to propagate fur-bearing animals or to take them for breeding purposes. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to provincial game commissioner on or before August 31. Live animals and birds may be exported only under permit; and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties: Panther, \$40; timber wolf, \$25; coyote, \$2 (if not less than one week old). (Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.)

MANITOBA

Open seasons:¹⁶

Dates inclusive

North of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher or pekan, sable, mar-

ten, mink.....

Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Otter.....

Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Muskrat.....

Mar. 15-May 15.

Fox, lynx.....

Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Beaver.....

No open season.

South of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher or pekan, sable, mar-

ten, mink.....

Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Otter, beaver¹⁷.....

No open season.

Muskrat.....

Mar. 15-Apr. 30.

Fox, lynx.....

No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or dog in taking or hunting fur animals is prohibited.

Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy

¹⁶ *Manitoba:* Lieutenant governor in council may shorten current open season on fur animals. Trapping in provincial game preserves prohibited, except in Nos. 14, 15, and 19.

¹⁷ Game commissioner may take necessary steps to prevent beaver damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1.

muskrat houses. Beaver houses and dams protected, except under permit to protect property.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$50; nonresident alien, \$200; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during month of June, showing number of each kind of animals taken. Fur trading: Resident traveling fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant, or dealer, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make monthly reports of furs handled. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to chief game guardian on or before 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on undressed skins or pelts of fur animals, except those imported or ranch bred.

Possession and sale: Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must have license or permit, and must ascertain that trapper holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade pelt of a fur animal taken during the close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins of which royalty is payable unless such shipment is accompanied by a permit procured from minister and has attached a declaration of number and kinds of skins contained. Shipment or removal from Province prohibited except by express or mail. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for otter, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 a dozen or fraction thereof.

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from minister to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing number, species, age, and sex of animals on hand, from whom procured, and number that have died during previous 6 months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by provincial treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Otter, fisher, marten, sable....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Mink, fox, raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 25-May 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Victoria Counties.....	
Beaver.....	Mar. 25-May 25.
Other fur animals.....	No open season. ¹⁸
	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animal by use of poisons, with aid of hounds, or with gun equipped with silencer; to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows; or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Fur dealers:²⁰ Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Fur dealers must furnish minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of

warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and places from which skins will be shipped out of Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken, possessed, stamped, tagged, and on which royalty has been paid, may be exported under permit from minister. Permit from minister required to export live fur animals.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur animals for propagation within Province may be obtained from minister, who fixes fee for such permit.

Bounties: Wildcat, bear, \$5.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES²¹

Open seasons: ²²	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
Beaver (see exception).....	Jan. 1-May 15.
<i>Exception:</i> In Mackenzie district.....	
	No open season. ²³
Otter, north of Arctic Circle....	Nov. 1-May 15.
South.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat, north of Arctic Circle..	Mar. 1-June 15.
South.....	Nov. 1-May 15.
Fox, lynx, north of Arctic Circle.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
South.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use automatic rifles, revolvers, shotguns, or dogs or poison in taking fur animals, or to destroy or injure any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam.

License: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident British subject, \$75; other nonresident, \$150. Fur dealer or trader or trafficker in furs: Resident, \$5; nonresident British subject, \$150; other non-residents, \$300. Fur farm, \$5 (renewal, \$2). Issued by director of Northwest Territories. License not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed. Licensed trappers, and Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds must report to nearest game officer number of fur animals taken. Permit, fee \$1, of minister required to establish trading post.

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unlawful or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Furs legally taken may be exported under permit of minister if stamped or sealed by permit officer, and, after January 1, 1930, upon the payment of royalties.

Propagation: Fur-farm license, fee \$5 (renewal, \$2). Fur animals may be captured for propagation. Fees: \$2 for each animal, except muskrat (25 cents each) taken. Limit, 100 muskrats, 6 of each other species. Export of such animals prohibited except under permit. Fees: \$10 (20 muskrats, and 50 cents for each additional muskrat; limit 100); other fur animals \$10 each, limit 6 of each species.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$30 (skin must be surrendered).

²¹ Northwest Territories means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

²² Trapping prohibited in Peel River, Yellowknife, Arctic Islands, and Slave River Preserves, which have been reserved as hunting and trapping grounds for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds.

²³ Expires Oct. 1, 1931.

¹⁸ Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

¹⁹ New Brunswick: Expires Oct. 1, 1930.

²⁰ License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in Province.

NOVA SCOTIA

Open seasons: ²⁴	Dates inclusive
Beaver, marten, fisher.....	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat.....	No close season.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by minister of lands and forests. Fur buyers: Nonresident, \$100; resident, \$25; issued by minister of lands and forests. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold. Taxidermist, \$5. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on all furs, except bear, wolf, and wildcat.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell green hide of any beaver, fisher, or marten, or to possess green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game inspector.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from minister of lands and forests under such restrictions as he may prescribe. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals, except silver foxes, in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from minister of lands and forests; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on December 31. Unlawful to trespass on inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

ONTARIO

Open seasons: ²⁵	Dates inclusive
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Apr. 1-May 21.
Exception: South of French and Mattawa Rivers.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 21.
Beaver, otter, north Canadian National Railway.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 31. ²⁶
South.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrat, beaver, or otter, to injure or destroy any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or to set trap closer than 5 feet to a muskrat house or 20 feet of a beaver house, or to destroy dens of fur animals, except wolves. Trapper may not possess poison.

Licenses: Trapping, \$5 (issued to resident only); issued by department of game and fisheries. License not required of residents to take bear, wolf, or fox by means of gun or dog. Only resident Indians permitted to take beaver or otter. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license. Fur dealers or traders: Resident, British subject, \$25 (store license), \$100 (traveling fur buyer), \$100 (wholesale license); resident, \$1 (restricted—buying for personal use); alien or nonresident, \$200; nonresident, \$5 (buying from wholesalers); licensee must make reports monthly. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season and the sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful to have

skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged; shipments must be made by express or parcel post and packages must be marked with a list of the contents and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals (fee, \$5, 50 acres or less). Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. Minister may grant permits to take limited number of fur animals for propagating purposes during close season, upon payment of prescribed fees.

Bounties: Adult wolf, \$15; wolf pups under 3 months old, \$5; paid by county, but provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to the county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Beaver.....	No open season ²⁷
Fox.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals. Beaver dams protected.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. Game inspector may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins that have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restriction on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

Propagation: Several special acts of provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

QUEBEC

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear.....	Aug. 20-June 30.
Beaver ²⁸	No open season.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Nov. 1-May 31.
Exception: South of 50th parallel.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Otter.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited. Beaver houses protected, and traps may not be set within 20 feet thereof.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$200. Not required of resident for trapping on own land. Resident British fur dealer, \$25; fur peddlers purchasing for themselves or as agents, resident British, \$100; resident alien, \$200. Resident wholesalers, British, \$100. Nonresident traders buying from wholesalers, \$5; dealers in dressed and prepared furs, \$10. Fur tanners and dyers, \$10. Dealers and buyers must make monthly reports.

²⁴ Nova Scotia: Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for protection of private property.

²⁵ Ontario: Fur animals may be destroyed in defense of property, but skins so taken must be reported within 10 days, and may not be sold during close season except under permit from minister.

²⁶ Beavers and otters may only be taken by resident Indians and then only in the district in which they live. Under special permit from minister, overseer, or other officer may take or kill beavers doing damage to roads or private property.

²⁷ Prince Edward Island: Beavers may be taken under special license (see "Licenses"). They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating and building dams, and, under permits from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

²⁸ Quebec: Indians residing north of Canadian National Railway may take beavers, under permit from minister, in certain prescribed area, Dec. 15-Mar. 31. Minister may have beaver taken at any time for protection of property.

Possession and sale: Beaver skins must be tagged. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and on which royalty has been paid.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: Minister may grant permits to take or keep animals alive for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open seasons: ²⁰	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁴⁰
Fox.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Mink, fisher, marten, lynx.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat: ⁸⁰	
North of Township 52.....	Mar. 1-May 14.
South of Township 53.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to snare wolves, coyotes, or foxes, to spear or shoot beavers or muskrats, or to destroy beaver dams or muskrat houses.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2 (children or wards under 18 of licensee may trap on his land under his license); nonresident domiciled in Canada, \$25; alien, \$50; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to game commissioner with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10 (store); traveling dealer, \$50; traveling agent for resident dealer: Permit \$50, \$10 for permit north of Township 56; nonresident, \$50 (store); traveling agent for nonresident or nonresident traveling dealer, \$100; wholesale dealer, \$100. Taxidermist: \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. Tanner: \$1; licensee must keep record and make monthly report. Issued by department of agriculture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make monthly and annual reports of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime pelts of protected fur animals.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of

consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animal, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs or to export any raw furs on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$5 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permittee may ship live fur animals bred in captivity upon exhibiting fur farm permit to express agent.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from provincial treasury.

YUKON

Open seasons: ²¹	Dates inclusive
Beaver.....	Sept. 30, 1931.
Muskrat, otter (see exceptions). Exception:	Jan. 1-June 30.
Muskrat, south of Arctic Circle.....	Dec. 1-May 31.
Otter, south of Arctic Circle.....	Jan. 1-May 15.
Lynx, marten, mink.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Fox (see exception). Exception: South of Arctic Circle.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison, pitfalls, spears, or similar devices prohibited, except that commanding officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson, may grant permits to poison wolves and other predatory animals. Traps must be taken up within 15 days after close of open season. Unlawful to dig up or destroy beaver dam, runway, or house.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. Fur buyer or dealer (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$25 (required for each place of business other than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live foxes prohibited. (See "Propagation.")

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. Live foxes may be captured for breeding purposes, May 1-Nov. 1, but use of steel trap or wire snare prohibited. No restrictions on other fur animals.

Bounties: Wolf, \$30; coyote, \$15.

²¹ Yukon: Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Open seasons: ²²	Dates inclusive
Otter, marten, lynx.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 15.
Muskrat.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver.....	No open season. ²³

Prohibited methods: Beaver house or dam must not be damaged by trapper. Use of poisons and wire snares prohibited.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of residents; nonresident, \$501; issued by game and inland

²² Newfoundland: Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

²³ Governor in council may proclaim open season on beavers in certain localities, when not more than 25 may be taken by resident trapper of 3 years' standing, under beaver-trapping license. Skins of beavers must be forwarded through magistrate to game and inland fisheries board, which has sole power to purchase or export.

fisheries board or authorized agents. Fur buyer and shipper, 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Fur buyer must report operations semiannually on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export a live fox unless raised in captivity. No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to game and inland fisheries board, and premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or without permit from board to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 50 cents.

LAWS OF MEXICO³⁴

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive	Open seasons—Continued.	Dates inclusive
Bear.....	Sept. 1–Oct. 31.	Armadillo.....	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Fur-bearing animals.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.	Alligator.....	Sept. 16–May 31.
Kinkajou.....	Oct. 1–Jan. 31.		

UNITED STATES GAME PROTECTORS OF THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

[Violations of the Federal Lacey Act, prohibiting shipment by common carrier of the dead bodies of wild animals, or parts thereof, including the skins of fur-bearing animals, that have been killed or shipped contrary to State law, may be reported to the nearest official listed below, or to the Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.]

Harry Barmer, Jr.,
4947 Schollmeyer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
William L. Birsch,
New Bern, N. C.
Louis A. Branchaud,
Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
B. R. Britton,
Box 185, Socorro, N. Mex.
M. A. Charlton,
2106 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Frank Clarkson,
Box 1168, Houston, Tex.
P. S. Farnham,
Owego, N. Y.
William H. Hoffman,
Box 1022, Mobile, Ala.
John Q. Holmes,
Care Hotel Hill, Omaha, Nebr.
Floyd A. Johnson,
General Delivery, New Orleans, La.
Jay V. Kelsey,
Daytona Beach, Fla.
Chester A. Leichhardt,
515 P. O. Building, Portland, Oreg.
S. W. Linebaugh,
Russellville, Ky.

Lawrence J. Merovka,
32 Federal Building, Memphis, Tenn.
George E. Mushbach,
Box 438, Billings, Mont.
John E. Perry,
Room 400, Federal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
W. H. Ransom,
Box 94, Spokane, Wash.
George M. Riddick,
Box 815, Little Rock, Ark.
Kenneth F. Roaben,
Box 306, Peoria, Ill.
B. J. Shaver,
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Bertrand E. Smith,
21 Rosemont Avenue, Portland, Me.
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125 Willis Street, Cambridge, Md.
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532 East Fiftieth Street, Savannah, Ga.

This bulletin is a contribution from

Bureau of Biological Survey.....	PAUL G. REDINGTON, <i>Chief</i> .
Division of Game and Bird Conservation.....	H. P. SHELDON, <i>in Charge</i> .
Division of Fur Resources.....	FRANK G. ASHBROOK, <i>in Charge</i> .

³⁴ Mexico: For further information concerning trapping and fur laws, communicate with Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.